DOCUMENT RESUME

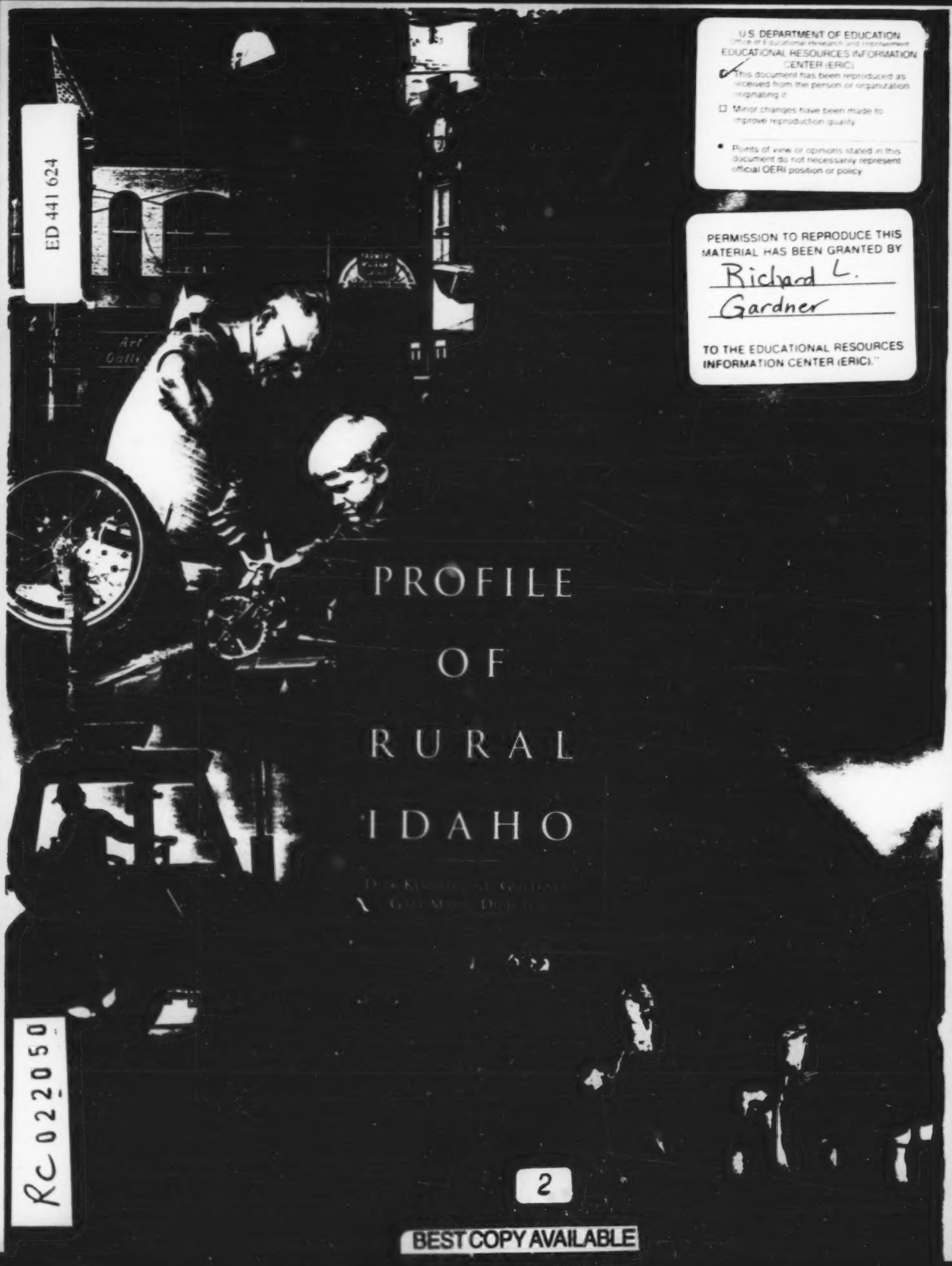
ED 441 624 RC 022 050

TITLE	Profile of Rural Idaho: A Look at Economic and Social Trends Affecting Rural Idaho.
INSTITUTION	Idaho State Dept. of Commerce, Boise.
REPORT NO	IDC-99-33120-4M
PUB DATE	1999-00-00
NOTE	37p.; Some figures may not reproduce adequately.
AVAILABLE FROM	Idaho Dept. of Commerce, 700 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0093. Tel: 208-334-2470. For full text: http://www.idoc.state.id.us/business/pdfs/ruralprofile.pdf.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Educational Attainment; Elementary Secondary Education; Employment Patterns; Health Services; Income; *Population Trends; Poverty; Quality of Life; *Rural Areas; *Rural Population; *Rural Urban Differences; *Social Indicators
IDENTIFIERS	*Idaho

ABSTRACT

This document examines population trends and economic and social indicators in rural Idaho. The first few sections discuss the definition of "rural," rural challenges and strengths, and outside economic and political forces impacting Idaho's rural areas. Subsequent sections present data on population trends, migration patterns, race and ethnicity, age groups, economic bases, employment, business and banking, agriculture, educational attainment, access to libraries, income, poverty, health care, infrastructure, housing, and quality of life. Maps and other figures are included in each section. Eight data tables provide details on Idaho counties and state, both urban and rural averages. Education-related information in these tables includes percentage of the population under age 18, percentage with a high school diploma or higher, percent with a bachelor's degree or higher, percentage with less than a ninth-grade education, high school dropout rate, percentage of limited-English-speaking children of school age, percentage served by library service, child poverty rate, and teen pregnancy rate. Data sources and rural Idaho contacts are listed. (SV)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.



ED 441 624

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
✓ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Richard L. Gardner
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

PROFILE OF RURAL IDAHO

RC022050

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DIRK KEMPTHORNE
GOVERNOR

Dear Idahoan:

Most rural Idahoans I speak with share common goals. They want their communities to be prosperous, provide job opportunities for their children, and enhance rural values and lifestyles. Idahoans understand that to provide a brighter future for their children they need to make wise investments in their communities and their businesses.

This report, by focusing on the differences between urban and rural Idaho, can be a useful tool for achieving those goals. By highlighting rural and urban strengths, vulnerabilities, and differences, it provides policymakers in business and government with statistics crucial to identifying challenges and to improving opportunities for all Idahoans.

While some of Idaho's rural areas have experienced an economic rebound during the last decade, many of Idaho's natural resource-based industries are experiencing difficult times. Worldwide oversupply, decreased prices, technological change, and increased competition are creating problems for many communities. The policy implications of these market conditions will demand our attention well into the next century.

I am convinced Idaho's "can-do" attitude and community spirit can enhance the state's prosperity and well being. Sustaining our communities, creating new employment opportunities and protecting the high quality of our environment will require partnerships at many levels. With cooperation between the private and public sectors, and with committed community leaders, we can keep Idaho vibrant.

Sincerely,
DIRK KEMPTHORNE

GOVERNOR

STATE CAPITOL • BOISE, IDAHO 83720 • (208) 334-2100

CONTENTS

Introduction 2
Highlights 3
Rural Definitions 4
Rural Differences 5
Outside Forces 6
Demographics 7
Economy 12
Agriculture 15
Education 16
Income 17
Poverty 18
Healthcare 19
Infrastructure 20
Housing 21
Quality of Life 22
Appendix Tables 23
Data Sources 32
Rural Idaho Contacts 33

DIRK KEMPTHORNE, *Governor*
GARY MAHN, *Director*

Profile *of* RURAL IDAHO
is published by the Idaho Department of Commerce,
Division of Economic Development.

For further assistance, please contact:
Idaho Department of Commerce
700 West State Street
P.O. Box 83720, Boise, Idaho 83720-0093
(208) 334-2470 FAX (208) 334-2631
Internet: http://www.idoc.state.id.us
E-mail: info@idoc.state.id.us

IDC 99-33120-4M

INTRODUCTION

The vigorous growth Idaho's economy experienced in the late 1980s continued through much of the 1990s. Between 1990 and 1998, Idaho's population growth rate ranked third in the nation. Idaho ranked seventh in population growth from 1997 to 1998 behind other Western states including Nevada, Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Idaho's civilian labor force increased 32.3 percent from 1990 to 1998. The strength of Idaho's economic performance was fueled by the growth in three urban counties, Ada, Canyon, and Kootenai. Fifteen counties, all rural except one, experienced a decline in population from 1997 to 1998. In addition, personal income has not kept pace with the rest of the nation. Part of Idaho's below average income growth can be explained by the decline in farm earnings.

High technology manufacturing, business services, health services, tourism, and trade continue to be strong sectors in the state's economy, while natural resource based economic activities, notably timber and mining, continue to decline. While the agricultural sector has been affected, food processing has eased the historical decline in number of farms and jobs. Both high technology manufacturing and agriculture have been hit by the decline in the Asian economy, a strong US dollar, decreased demand, and oversupply resulting in lower prices for Idaho's exports. Despite Idaho's economic growth, not all areas have benefitted. Fourteen counties had an unemployment rate of 4.0 percent or less in 1998. Five counties, each dependent on timber or mining had double digit unemployment.

Disparities in employment, income and the availability of social services between rural and urban areas are not unique to Idaho. Rural economic distress occurs in many states. This report is intended to help clarify the degree and extent of the "two-Idaho" phenomenon. We do not intend to suggest there are not any solutions to rural problems or that no one is working to lessen rural disparities. Throughout rural Idaho, individuals and community groups are taking action to improve life in rural areas, assisted by the Idaho Department of Commerce's Gem Community Program, the Idaho Rural Partnership, and the cooperative efforts of many other state and federal agencies.

It is hoped this report will serve as a useful planning tool for people throughout Idaho working at local, state, and federal levels to accomplish this goal. By better defining the issues facing rural Idaho, better solutions can be devised and implemented.

The Idaho Department of Commerce published this profile, the third of its kind, in cooperation with the Idaho Rural Partnership and the Idaho Office of Rural Health. We wish to thank Dr. Dick Gardner and the members of the Idaho Rural Partnership for their contributions and support.

HIGHLIGHTS

• Rural areas cover 88.3 percent of the state of Idaho. These areas are home to 36.2 percent of the total population.

• Idaho's population has grown steadily since the first census, amid cycles of boom and bust. During tough economic times in the 1980s, more people left the state than moved in. Rural areas were hardest hit. Since 1990, three-fourths of the growth in population has occurred in urban areas, especially Ada, Canyon, and Kootenai counties.

• Throughout the 1990s, most rural areas experienced modest growth rates. Substantial population growth is evident in those areas adjacent to urban counties. Between 1997 and 1998, fifteen counties lost population.

• All communities, urban and rural, are poised differently to react to changes in economic and social conditions. Smaller towns often lack the resources available in urban areas to help them adapt smoothly.

• The demographic makeup of Idaho counties is changing. The state's population is aging, an issue which may be critical in rural areas with inadequate healthcare facilities and support.

• While economic diversification is strengthening many local economies, some areas continue to rely heavily on single industries, while other areas may be affected by downsizing industries or business closures.

• The number of rural businesses grew substantially during the 1990s, although at a slower rate than firms in urban counties.

• Two counties, both rural and dependent on agriculture, lost employment from 1990-98. In 1998, five rural counties dependent on timber and mining had double digit unemployment. Fifty-seven percent of Idaho's population base lives in a natural resource dependent area.

• Due to productivity gains and changes in the global economy, the percent of total employment in agriculture and mining has fallen over the last century while jobs in manufacturing, trade, services, and government have increased.

• Although urban counties show higher proportions of high school and college graduates, rural areas continue to improve. Both urban and rural areas exceed the national average in percent of high school graduates.

• Rural per capita income in Idaho is two-thirds of the national average. Areas adjacent to urban counties often attract new businesses and individuals with higher incomes. As a result, living expenses and taxes may increase. The costs associated with increased infrastructure and social services demands due to new residents and new businesses may also present challenges to rural areas.

• While poverty is more common among rural residents, they receive fewer welfare dollars.

• The social fabric is stronger in rural areas with significantly fewer problems of crime, divorce, and teen pregnancy and greater community cohesiveness and spirit.

• Physician shortages have eased in recent years. Managed care and other factors are changing Idaho's health care structure toward integrated regional networks. Some rural residents travel long distances for care. Emergency medical services, most volunteer based, are important in these areas.

• Two-thirds of rural Idaho is public land managed by the federal government. While outdoor recreation and tourism opportunities are readily available, land use decisions are often made by others, outside of the area. Due to its management, residents face limited access and development options concerning the land.

RURAL DEFINITIONS

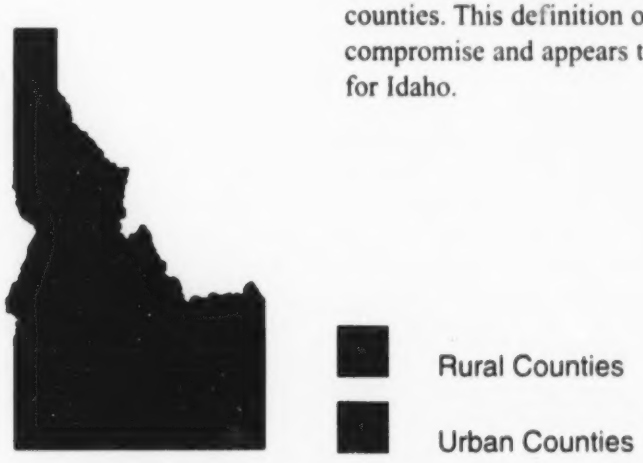
Finding an acceptable definition of *rural* is no easy task. Is a rural area one with no McDonalds? One where cattle outnumber people? The appropriate breaking point between rural and urban seems to vary with the subject discussed. Data are often unavailable. Some commonly used definitions include:

Census Bureau Rural - The U.S. Census Bureau defines *rural* as any place of fewer than 2,500 residents or one of any size which is not included in an urbanized area. (The urbanized areas in Idaho include the vicinities of Boise, Pocatello, and Idaho Falls.) In 1996, according to this definition, 40 percent of Idaho was rural. This definition excludes such places as Montpelier, Sandpoint, Jerome, St. Anthony, and Grangeville, which are clearly rural in character.

Nonmetropolitan - The Census Bureau defines a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as a county or group of counties containing a place of 50,000 or more. In Idaho, there are two—the Boise MSA, which includes Ada and Canyon counties, and the Pocatello MSA, which includes Bannock County. Using this measure, 61.7 percent of the state's population is nonmetropolitan. However, because of Idaho's sparse population and sprawling geography, smaller cities such as Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Twin Falls, and Coeur d'Alene function as important trading centers.

Counties with No Cities of 20,000 or More - As with earlier editions of the *Rural Profile of Idaho*, the authors of this report chose to define *rural* as those counties that do not have a city of 20,000 or greater population. Twenty thousand seems to be an appropriate threshold population for a significant trading center. In Idaho, Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Falls, Lewiston, Moscow, Nampa, Pocatello, and Twin Falls meet this criterion. These cities all have higher education facilities, regional medical centers, and paid economic development staff. The eight urban counties are Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Canyon, Kootenai, Latah, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls. The remaining 36 counties are classified as rural (see map) and include 36.2 percent of the state's population. In order to draw a comparison between 1990 and 1998 and so as not to minimize the rural and urban trends over time, Latah County is included as an urban county for both 1990 and 1998. This is true only for those instances where the net change is analyzed, notably, net migration, net business growth, civilian employment, and housing.

This last definition is not perfect. Each urban county contains some very rural areas. The towns of Downey in Bannock County, Parma in Canyon County, Worley in Kootenai County, Bovill in Latah County, and Buhl in Twin Falls County, serve as good examples of rural areas in urban counties. This definition of rural represents a compromise and appears to be the most workable for Idaho.



RURAL DIFFERENCES

Periods of rapid change directly impact communities. Both rural and urban areas are faced with changing family structures, cultural diversification, shifts in technology, and periodic economic fluctuations. However, there are some important differences in rural areas that set them apart and help them adapt to change. Although these differences are often strengths, many times they take the form of challenges that must be overcome in order for rural areas to survive and prosper.

Rural Challenges

- Rural communities tend to have narrower business bases—often a single industry—which increases economic volatility and vulnerability. Economic decline can translate to social distress.
- Location issues contribute to problems of isolation in rural areas.
- Rural area residents may be negatively impacted by population growth (increases in prices for goods and services and the crime rate).
- Many rural communities do not have infrastructure (roads, utilities, communications, etc.) in place that will allow them to grow.
- A significant number of new residents moving into a community can overwhelm the infrastructure capacity, creating social conflict. Population loss creates excess capacity and increased per capita operating costs.
- Due to smaller tax bases, community investment and infrastructure improvements are limited and often difficult to finance.
- Rural communities are dependent upon fewer leaders, sometimes volunteers, who must work multiple roles and become susceptible to burnout.
- Rural areas often depend on urban centers for investment capital and other financial services.
- Social services, including basic medical care, are often lacking in rural towns.
- Rural areas are often characterized by a lack of jobs. Available jobs tend to be lower skilled and lower paying.

Rural Strengths

- Residents of rural areas are generally more attached and committed to their communities. Such a stable population translates into life-long residence and stronger community ties. Residents of rural areas tend to know more people intimately, which serves to strengthen and solidify community values. Sense of place tends to be stronger in rural areas.
- Scenic beauty, a cleaner environment, proximity to natural amenities, and less congestion contribute to a higher quality of life for rural residents.
- Rural residents tend to enjoy a lower cost of living when compared with urban residents. However, an influx of new businesses or residents can increase prices for goods and services.
- Rural areas hold the majority of the state's natural resources. The foundation of the agriculture, timber, and mining industries also hold the possibility for recreation and tourism development in some areas.
- The crime rate in rural areas tends to be lower than in urban areas.
- Rural Idahoans possess a strong work ethic and represent a quality labor force.
- Lower business operating costs and the proximity of natural amenities contribute to the attractiveness of rural areas as a place to operate a business.

OUTSIDE FORCES

Both rural and urban Idaho are impacted by economic and political factors that originate beyond Idaho's borders. Changes in economic and regulatory policies, international markets, technology, and the public perception of the appropriate role of government are but a few of these external factors.

From a policy perspective however, it is useful to distinguish between factors that affect Idaho in general and those that have unique impacts on rural Idaho:

Changes in Federal Funding - The federally mandated shift of responsibility for funding many social services from the federal to state and local government levels has placed increased pressure on state and local budgets. This has increased the difficulty of providing quality social services in rural areas at a reasonable cost. While agencies are under pressure, an atmosphere for effective change and collaboration has also been created.

Deregulation - Decreasing government oversight of the financial, transportation, healthcare, and communication industries has created more competition and efficiency. While population centers have been able to capture the benefits of deregulation, rural areas with higher per-unit costs pay higher market prices and receive lower levels of service.

International Competition - Market prices for resource-based rural economies are more vulnerable to changes in world prices and resource supplies than are prices in markets of the more differentiated, technology-driven and information-based urban economies. Consequently, increased international production of basic commodities has profoundly affected Idaho's rural economy. Recent trade agreements and the 1996 farm bill serve to increase price risk.

Technological Change - Rural resource-based industries are increasingly vulnerable to changes in technology. Fewer raw materials go into finished products. Substitute products replace many natural inputs. The agriculture industry has also been affected by technological changes. Former waste materials now have uses. Fewer employees are needed to support a given level of production.

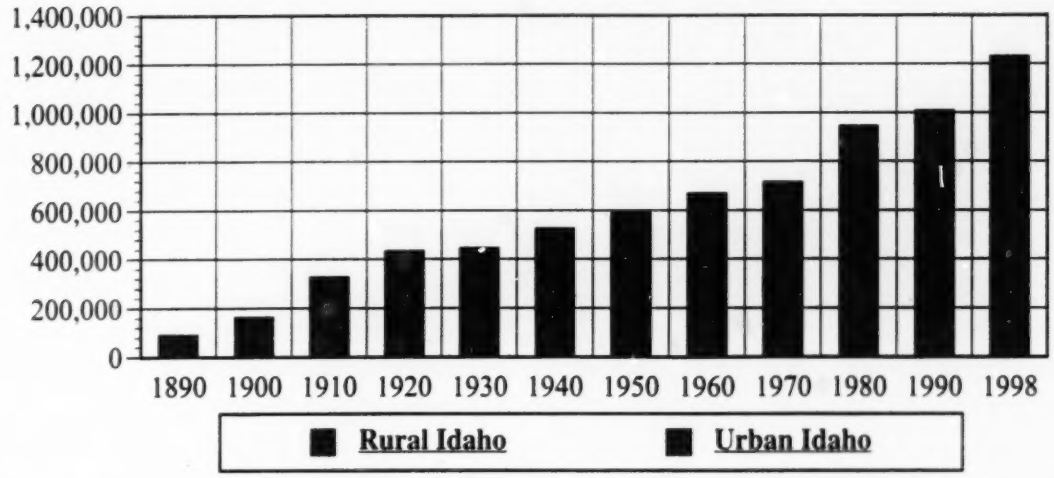
Information Technology - The information age continues to send waves of change across rural Idaho. Opportunities to link rural people and make rural businesses competitive are provided through telecommunications. However, technology is a two-edged sword. To the extent that rural areas lack transmission capacity, and residents lack computer literacy and equipment, rural Idaho is at risk. This risk comes in the form of consolidation of jobs and services in urban areas. Most rural areas have local call capability allowing Internet access.

Environmental Concerns - National public values have shifted toward more non-consumptive uses of our environment. Resource sustainability is a growing concern. The unique natural resources of the Pacific Northwest, coupled with unavoidable pressure from a growing economy, continue as subjects of intense regional and national debate.

Public Land Management - Nearly two-thirds of Idaho is public land managed by the federal government. The potential extent of private investment is constrained, as well as the local tax base to finance infrastructure. Some revenue is generated through PILT, *Payment in Lieu of Taxes*. As PILT revenues decline, less money is available to the counties for services. Rural areas are often subject to the values of urban residents on public land policies and regulations. This is particularly true in the West.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Idaho Population Growth



Idaho's population has grown steadily from the first census. The rural population, however, has been relatively stable since 1920, peaking in 1950. Part of this variation in rural population may be a result of the methodology used. Some counties grew to become urban and as such were no longer counted as rural.

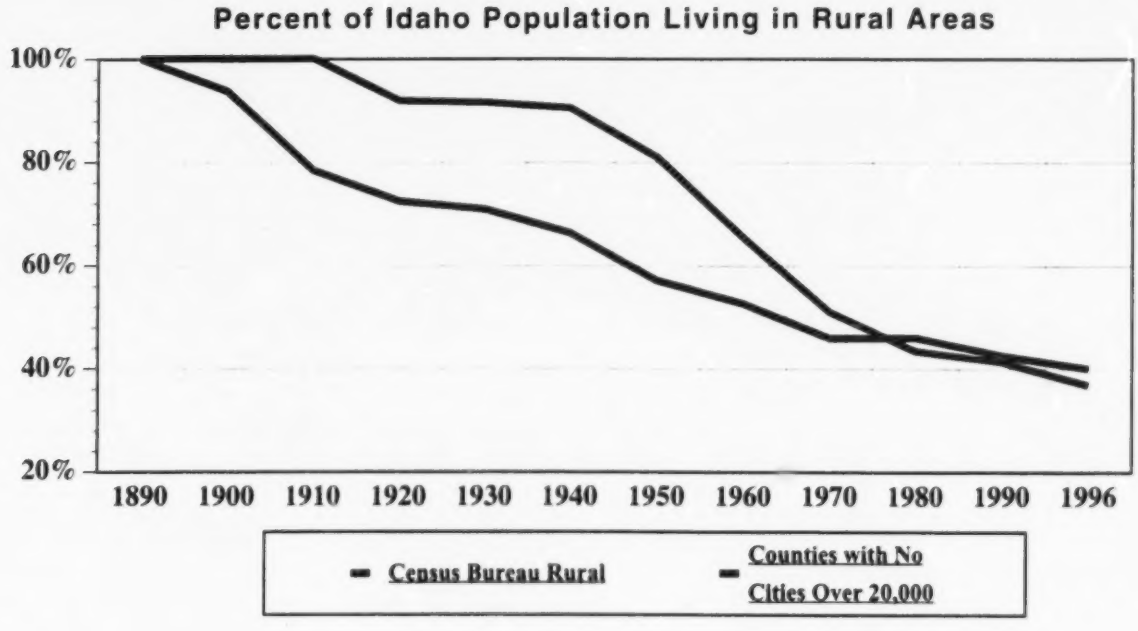
Idaho was 100 percent rural until 1920, when the city of Boise reached a population of 21,393. Ada County was Idaho's first urban area. Bannock County was the next area to become urban when Pocatello grew to over 20,000 in 1950. The 1960 Census made it possible to include Bonneville and Twin Falls counties. In 1970, Canyon and Nez Perce counties were added. Kootenai County joined the list of urban counties in 1990. With the 1996 city population estimates, Latah County is the latest urban county addition.

	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1998
Rural	88,548	161,772	325,594	396,653	407,107	474,472	476,243	435,641	362,657	409,928	415,536	444,635
Urban	0	0	0	35,213	37,925	50,401	112,394	231,550	350,358	534,199	591,213	784,049
Total	88,548	161,772	325,594	421,866	445,032	524,873	588,637	667,191	713,015	944,127	1,006,749	1,228,684

Eighteen Idaho counties, all rural, saw population declines in the 1980s. From 1990-98, four counties lost population. Fourteen rural counties and one urban county, Latah, experienced a population decrease from 1997 to 1998. While the majority of population growth continues to occur in Idaho's urban areas, rural high amenity counties have also experienced population growth. Teton County has received national attention for its population growth. Between 1990 and 1998, Teton County ranked first in Idaho and 19th in the nation in percent change in population.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

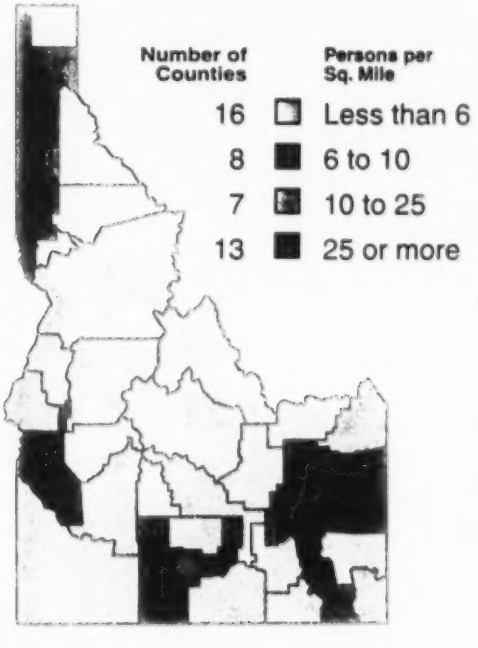
DEMOGRAPHICS



Idaho's 36 rural counties, with 88.3 percent of Idaho's land area, hold 36.2 percent of the state's population. Almost two-thirds of Idaho's residents live on 11.8 percent of the state's land.

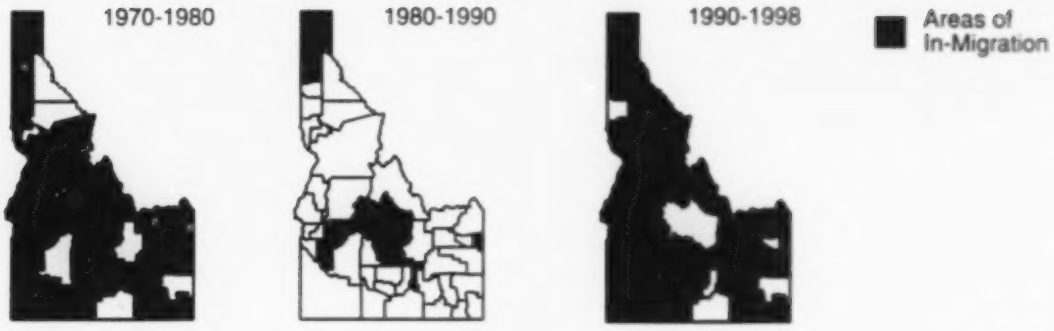
This translates into dramatically lower population densities for rural counties. Idaho averages 14.8 persons per square mile, compared to 76.4 persons for the United States. Idaho is the seventh most rural state by this measure. The state's urban counties average 80.6 persons per square mile, while rural counties average 6.1. Counties with fewer than six persons per square mile are often referred to as "frontier areas." Camas, Clark, Custer, Idaho, Lemhi, and Owyhee counties have less than two persons per square mile.

Idaho's Population Density



BEST COPY AVAILABLE

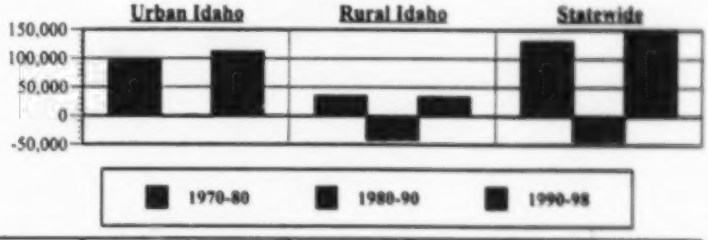
DEMOGRAPHICS



Migration measures the number of people moving into or out of an area. Net migration is the difference between the change in population over a given time period and the natural change due to births and deaths during that same period. During the explosive growth of the 1970s, most of rural Idaho shared in the state's prosperity. More people moved into Idaho's counties than left, with the exception of seven areas, all rural. In the 1980s, tough economic times led to slow growth. More than 42,000 people moved out of the state than moved into it throughout the decade. Almost 98 percent of this out-migration came from rural Idaho.

During the 1990s, Idaho's population has continued to increase. Despite recent evidence of a tapering off in growth from 1990 to 1998, 144,067 people moved into the state. Almost 60 percent of this growth occurred in Ada, Kootenai, and Canyon counties. The most recent population and migration estimates show that much of rural Idaho is growing, although at a significantly slower pace. In-migration occurred in all but six Idaho counties between 1990 and 1998. Rural counties including Caribou, Cassia, Custer, Madison, and Minidoka experienced a decline in migration as did one urban county, Latah. Several rural counties (Boise, Bonner, Gem, and Teton) experienced explosive growth between 1990 and 1998. However, 15 counties (Adams, Bear Lake, Boundary, Butte, Cassia, Clearwater, Custer, Idaho, Latah, Lemhi, Lewis, Lincoln, Minidoka, Shoshone, and Valley) lost population between 1997 and 1998, due to downturns in agriculture, timber and mining industries.

Net Migration



Migration	Urban Idaho	Rural Idaho	Statewide
1970-80	94,800	34,400	129,200
1980-90	-960	-40,964	-41,921
1990-98	111,158	32,909	144,067

11

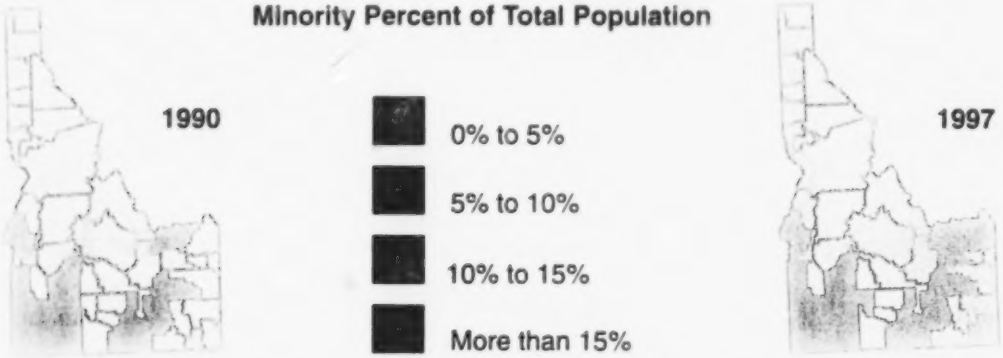
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHICS

Idaho counties are slowly becoming more ethnically diverse. In 1997, as in the 1980 and 1990 Census reports, nine of the top ten counties for percentage of minority population were rural.

In 1980, minorities made up over ten percent of the total population in seven counties. Nine counties in 1990 had minority populations of 10 percent or more. By 1997, this was true for 14 counties. This changing climate can place special challenges on small communities, in terms of educational needs, additional community services, and cultural sensitivity. Hispanics are Idaho's largest minority group, making up 7.1 percent of the population.

Minority Percent of Total Population



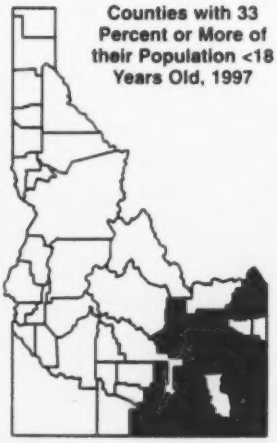
Race and Hispanic Origin - 1997

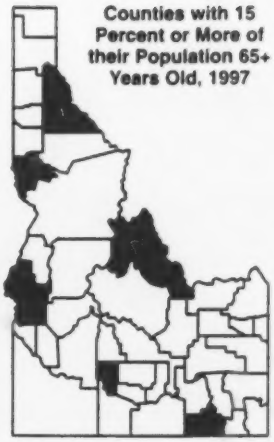
	Total	White	Black	Nat Amer*	Asian**	Hispanic***
	767,403	700,232	4,016	8,500	9,971	47,776
	442,829	394,164	2,612	7,820	3,269	38,221
	1,210,232	1,094,396	6,628	16,320	13,240	85,997
	63.4%	64.0%	60.6%	52.1%	75.3%	55.6%
	36.6%	36.0%	39.4%	47.9%	24.7%	44.4%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	100.0%	91.2%	0.5%	1.1%	1.3%	6.2%
	100.0%	89.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.7%	8.6%
	100.0%	90.4%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	7.1%

*American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut **Asian or Pacific Islander *** Of any race

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHICS



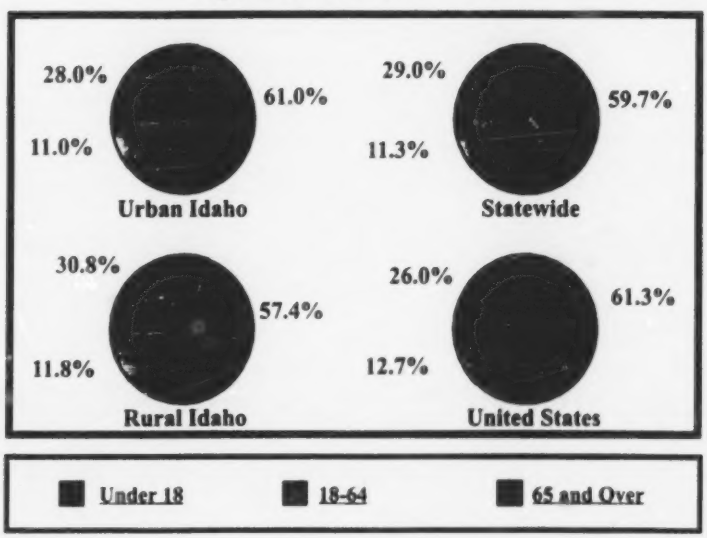


While the population of rural Idaho is relatively young, eight of the ten counties with the highest proportion of citizens age 65 or over in 1980 were rural. In 1990, rural counties made up nine of the top ten. In 1997, of the nine counties with 15 percent or more of the population aged 65 or over, eight were rural.

In general, Idaho is not a destination of migrating senior retirees. The percentage of Idaho residents aged 65 and over declined from 1990 to 1997.

To varying degrees, almost all of Idaho's 44 counties experienced a decrease in the percent of residents aged 65 and over. Approximately three percent of Idaho's population was aged 80 and over in 1997. Access to health care and social services is especially important for this at-risk age group. Rural communities are affected by a combination of the natural aging of the population and the "youth flight" phenomenon. As urban employment and income growth continue to outpace rural areas, limited opportunities force young workers to move to urban areas to find employment and increase their standards of living. As young people leave rural areas, the birth rate drops, further compounding the problem. The aging population will continue to place demands for additional services upon rural communities, especially in terms of health care.

Age Distributions - 1997



Median Age

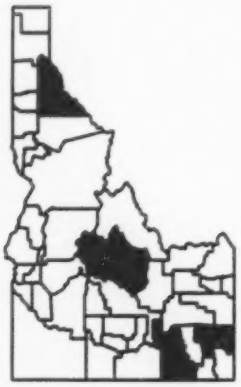
	1990	1998
Urban Idaho	31.9	33.6
Rural Idaho	30.9	33.4
Statewide	31.5	33.5
United States	32.9	35.2

ECONOMY

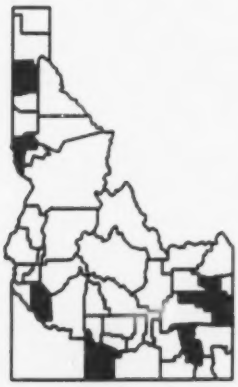
The economic base in Idaho counties varies as widely as the terrain. County economies, especially in rural areas, often depend on a single industry. Each county tends to rely on one (or more) of the following six economies:

Agriculture/Food Products Dependent - Twenty-four counties, all rural but two. Southern counties surrounding the Snake River Plain employ the most people in agriculture and food processing industries.

Forest/Wood Products Dependent - Eleven counties, all rural. These industries are concentrated most heavily in Idaho's Panhandle region.



Mining/Mineral Processing Dependent - Five counties, all rural. Mining, the state's oldest industry, continues to dominate the economies of these counties.

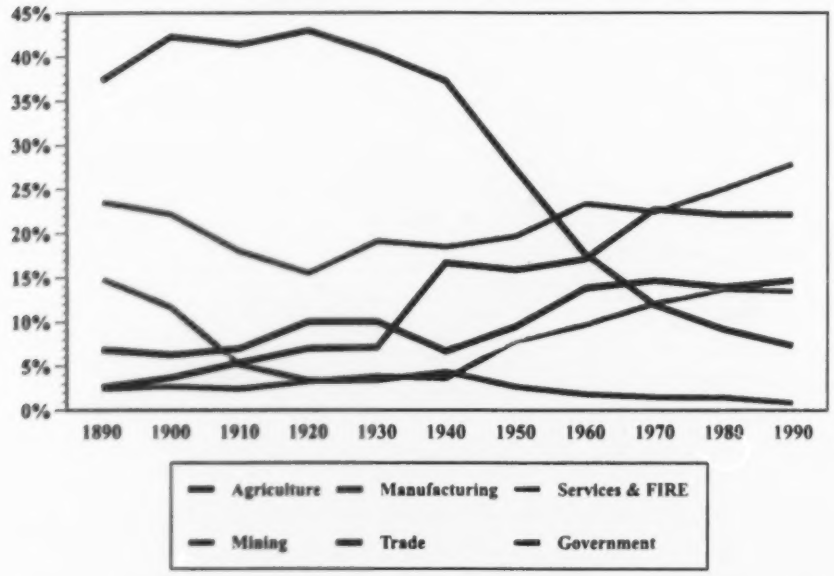


Diversified Trade/Service Centers - Seven counties, one rural. Ada, Bannock, Bonneville, Kootenai, Nez Perce, and Twin Falls counties are diverse urban trade centers. Madison County, although rural, functions in much the same way due to the influence of Ricks College.

Government Dependent - Fourteen counties, all rural. Most of these counties are influenced by the presence of US Forest Service or BLM employment. Butte County relies on the INEEL, while Elmore relies upon the US Air Force.

Recreation/Tourism Centers - Eight counties, seven rural. These counties have high lodging sales per capita; high tourism related employment, and a large portion of their housing stock classified as "seasonal/recreational."

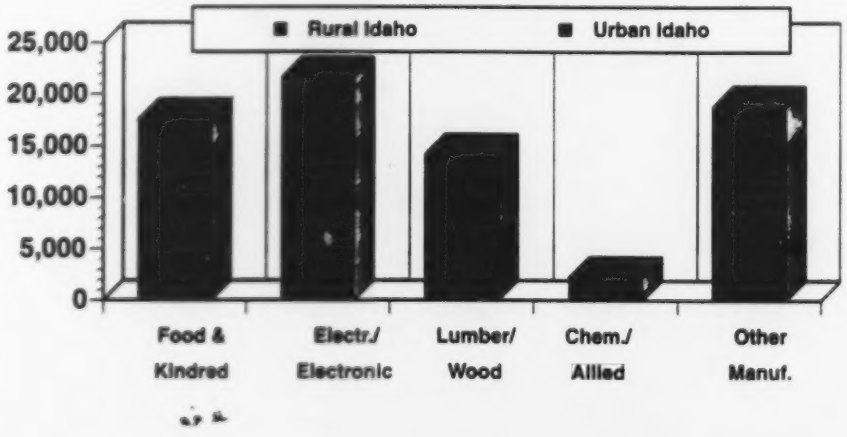
Idaho Employment by Major Sector



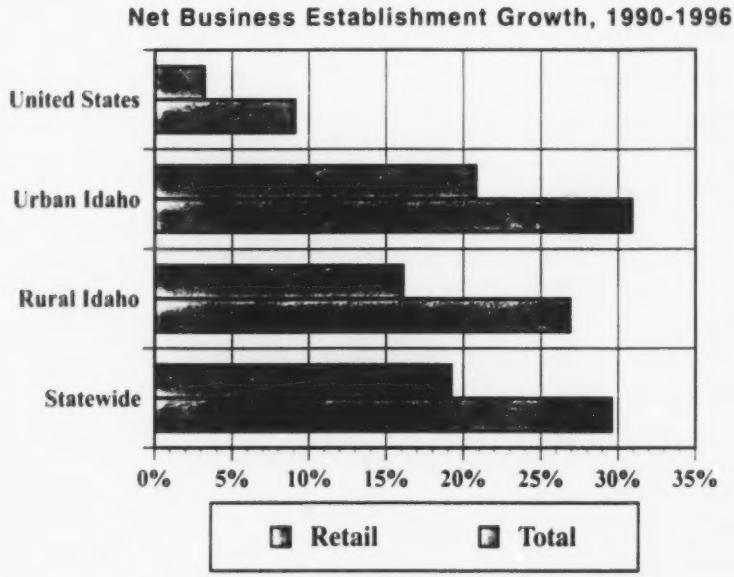
Over the years, service and trade industries have replaced natural resource industries as the largest employers in Idaho. While agriculture, timber, and mining activities still play a vital role in the state's economy, these industries no longer employ the large percentage of the population they once did due to changes in production techniques and in the overall economy. Rural Idaho, with smaller trade and service sectors, is more dependent on agriculture than urban Idaho. Public lands management and the presence of the military are the primary employers in rural Idaho.

Statewide, from 1995 to 1997, total annual wages increased in all industry sectors, except government. The largest gain was found in the service sector with the smallest increase occurring in the manufacturing sector. The loss of jobs in the higher wage industries of wood products and mining is not eased by the increase in lower wage jobs available to rural areas, namely in tourism and service-related jobs.

Manufacturing in Idaho, 1997



BEST COPY AVAILABLE



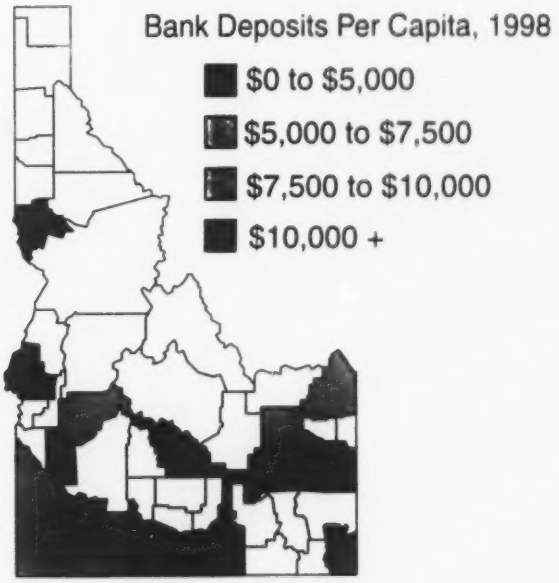
Both rural and urban areas of Idaho saw significant growth in the net number of businesses from 1990-1996. Idaho ranked fifth in the nation in per capita business start-up rates in 1997.

Rural retail growth has been far slower than urban areas. Eight rural counties and one urban county experienced flat or negative retail business growth in the 1990s. Retailers in rural economies face competition from large discount stores and others operating in the state's regional centers. Travel to regional centers for other specialized services creates city shopping opportunities. This retail "leakage" undermines the future of full-service retail economies in Idaho's small communities.

Both rural and urban Idaho have been affected by the banking industry trend towards larger, consolidated regional banks. Mergers and acquisitions in the industry continue to change the locations of branch offices, often at the expense of rural areas. Smaller, local community banks are filling the void in many communities. In 1998, Idaho had $11,199,494,000 on deposit in 354 urban and 202 rural lending institutions. The state average deposit per capita was $9,115.

The amount of deposits per capita in banks, S&Ls, or credit unions varies widely from county to county. Deposits in urban counties are generally larger than those in rural counties. Certain sparsely populated agricultural counties like Lewis and Bear Lake rank high in per capita terms.

Boise County currently does not have any financial institutions. Two counties, Camas and Clark, have one branch each. Butte, Custer, Lincoln, Oneida, and Teton have two per county.



AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is an important industry in the state. Together, agriculture and food processing represent 23 percent of Idaho's Gross State Product. The profile of Idaho agriculture continues to change. Technology, increased production in foreign markets, environmental stewardship, urban growth, tighter profit margins, and industrialization have all influenced the nature of Idaho agriculture.

Over the last 10 years, the number of farms and farm acres have decreased in Idaho. The difference in average farm size acres can be attributed to a change in farmland definition. With the 1997 Census of Agriculture, federal grazing land is no longer counted as farmland. The number of individuals listing their primary occupation as "farmer" has decreased by 17.2 percent from 1987-1997. The median age for farmers in Idaho over the past two decades has not changed substantially, ranging from 49.6 to 53.2 years.

Agriculture in Idaho, 1969-1997

	1969	1974	1978	1982	1987	1992	1997
Number of Farms	25,475	23,680	24,249	24,714	24,142	22,124	22,314
Acres in Farmland	14,416,521	14,274,258	14,699,100	13,921,639	13,931,875	13,468,992	11,803,167
Avg. Farm Size Acres	566	603	606	563	577	609	530

Idaho is one of the most agriculturally diversified states in the nation. Idaho ranks in the top ten in the U.S. in the production of over 25 products including cereal grains, fruits and vegetables, forage products, dairy products, sheep and lambs, legumes, seeds and other specialty crops, and livestock products. Idaho's diverse farm production has led to a growing food processing sector.

Manufacturers: Food & Kindred Products

	1972	1977	1982	1987	1992	1996
Value (million $)	$257.3	$339.0	$657.1	$902.1	$1,152.8	$1,466.5

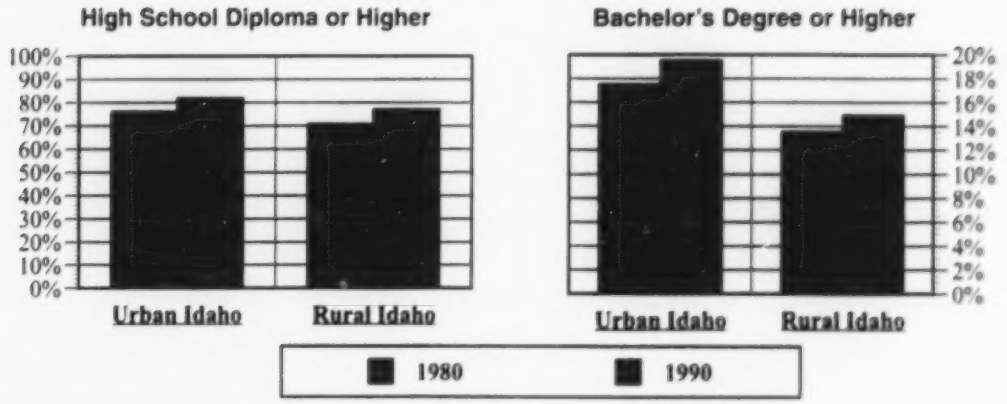
Idaho Agriculture Exports

Million
$680.0
$709.1
$749.7
$929.6
$934.7
$840.7

Nearly one-third of Idaho's agricultural products are exported to foreign markets around the world. Falling trade barriers and an expanding middle class are driving greater export opportunities for Idaho. The major export markets for Idaho agriculture are Asia, Canada, and Latin America.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

EDUCATION



In 1980 and 1990, rural counties had a smaller percentage of persons graduating from high school and college than urban counties. Idaho's urban and rural areas exceed the national average in terms of high school graduates, but fall below in the proportion of college-educated.

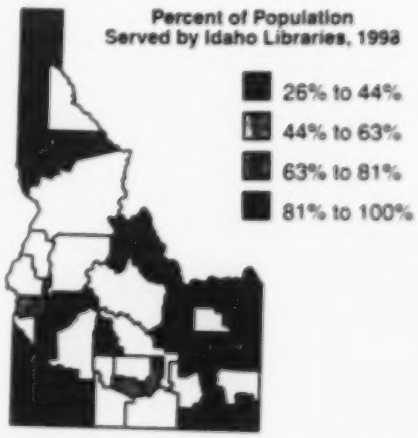
Why such disparity in education levels? Perhaps rural residents with a degree move to urban areas to find work in their educational fields. The larger proportion of senior citizens in the rural population may be another explanation, as these residents came of age in times of less educational opportunity.

The conclusion that rural schools are failing to provide a high quality education to Idaho students should not be drawn. High school drop out rates are on par with urban schools, as is spending per pupil.

Satellite downlinks, Internet connections, and personal computers are regular fixtures in rural schools. There are 60 public schools in the state that participate in the federally funded Pacific Northwest Star Schools Partnership. This satellite network allows for interactive learning in remote locations.

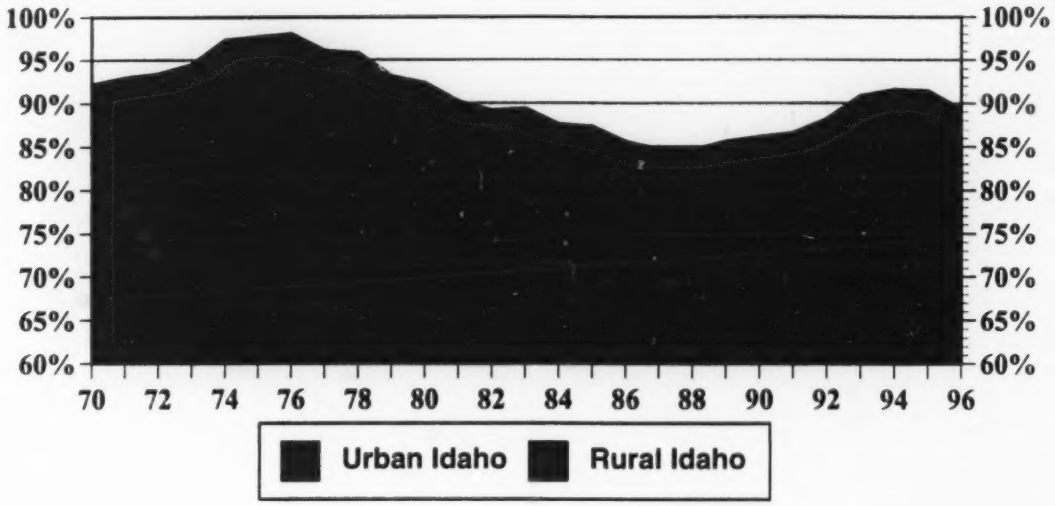
Resources in rural public school libraries are greatly enhanced thanks to the Idaho State Library's *Libraries Linking Idaho Database Project (LiLI-D)*. Users can search reliable and reputable magazine databases via the Internet. Through the Idaho State Library's partnership agreement with the Gates Library Initiative, rural libraries serving low income areas will have the opportunity to improve Internet access in the year 2000.

Access to library service is limited in many Idaho counties. In rural areas of the state, almost 30 percent of the population is not served by a public library. Among Idaho's rural counties, Adams, Blaine, Elmore, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Minidoka, Payette, and Valley serve less than 50 percent of their citizens through tax-supported public libraries. Public library services cost an average of $18.15 per capita in 1997.



INCOME

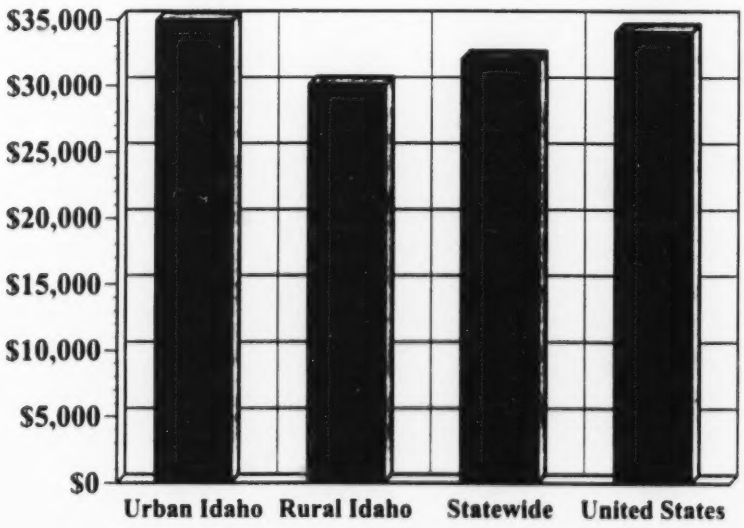
Per Capita Personal Income - Percent of National Average



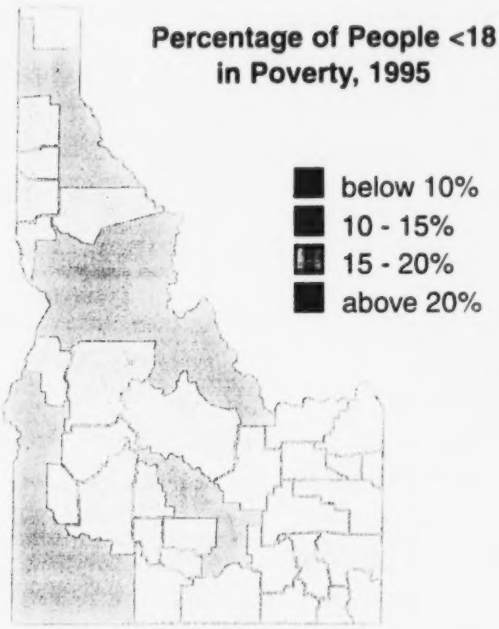
Income in Idaho is growing, although the state's per capita income is still lower than the national average. Much of the growth in total personal income for the state comes from population growth—there are simply more people in the state earning money. Per capita personal income is the area's total income divided by the total population of the area. In 1996, per capita income in urban areas was $21,773 and $16,513 in rural areas. The U.S. average was $24,436 Rural per capita income is 67.6 percent of the national average.

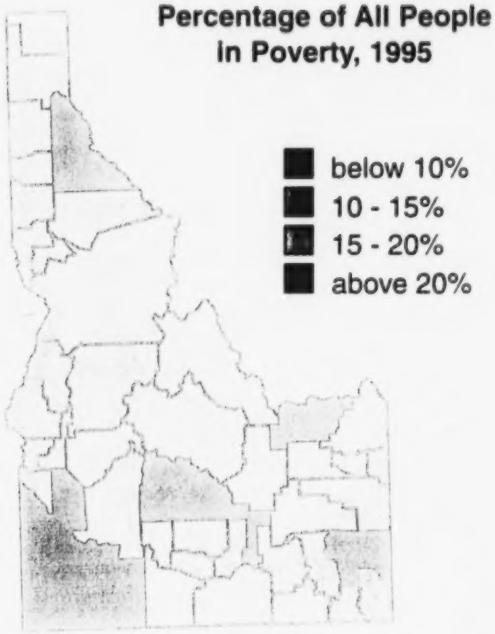
Median household incomes are significantly less in rural counties, while urban Idaho exceeds the nation.

Median Household Income, 1995



POVERTY





Poverty in all age groups is 3.3 percent more common in rural areas of Idaho. Children under 18 in rural Idaho have the highest poverty rates. Even with higher poverty, there is a smaller proportion of persons in rural areas receiving Medicaid and food stamps.

This may be attributable to several factors, including better communication and distribution between individuals and government aid agencies in urban areas. Access to services in rural areas may be compounded by consolidated aid and service agencies in distant towns. Overcoming transportation distances and the stigma often associated with accepting outside help may explain part of the difference between urban and rural welfare recipients. Rural residents tend to rely on families, friends, and others in the community, including fellow church members, for help.

Assistance Payments Per Capita, 1998

	Aid to Aged, Blind & Disabled	Temporary Assistance for Families	Food Stamps	Medicaid	Total
Urban Idaho	$9	$5	$38	$400	$452
Rural Idaho	$9	$5	$30	$204	$248
Statewide	$9	$5	$35	$329	$378

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

HEALTHCARE

In 1998, there were 45 Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs). The HPSA designation may refer to the entire county or to a portion of the county. While portions of urban counties meet the HPSA criteria (based on geographic, population or facility designation), the majority of HPSAs are rural counties.

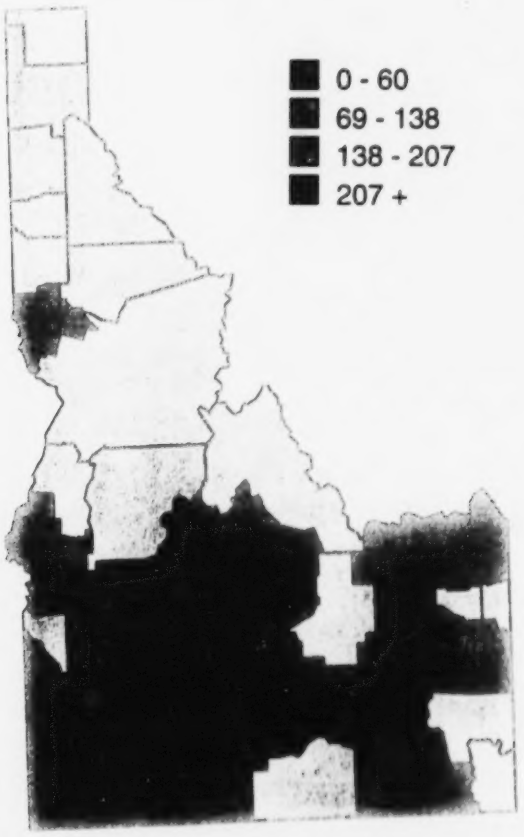
In addition to having one of the lowest ratios of physicians per 100,000 in the nation, Idaho has one of the oldest physician populations as well. The ability to attract and retain new qualified medical professionals in small towns is hampered by federal Medicare reimbursement policies. These policies compensate health care providers in rural areas at rates below those paid in urban areas. Many rural residents who can afford the expense, travel to larger population centers in search of better care. This out-migration of insured patients reduces the potential market size for rural primary care providers, leaving a higher proportion of the poor and uninsured to be treated locally. The combined effects of these trends make it very difficult for rural communities to maintain sustainable health care systems.

There continues to be a demand for primary care providers. Idaho currently ranks 50th in the nation in terms of primary care provider to population ratio. Idaho now has 63 providers per 100,000 people, compared to the national average of 93 providers per 100,000.

Accidental death rates in rural Idaho counties continue to be higher than urban counties. Reasons include higher numbers of motor vehicle accidents, attributable to longer driving distances, and concentrated employment in dangerous industries like agriculture, forestry, construction and mining. These accidents make Emergency Medical Service (EMS) units the front line of health care. There are over 193 units in Idaho with the majority providing service to rural areas. Most are staffed by volunteers.

The state's 30 rural hospitals provide a total of 877 licensed beds for patients. Ten counties, all rural, do not have a licensed hospital facility.

Practicing Physicians per 100,000 Persons, 1998



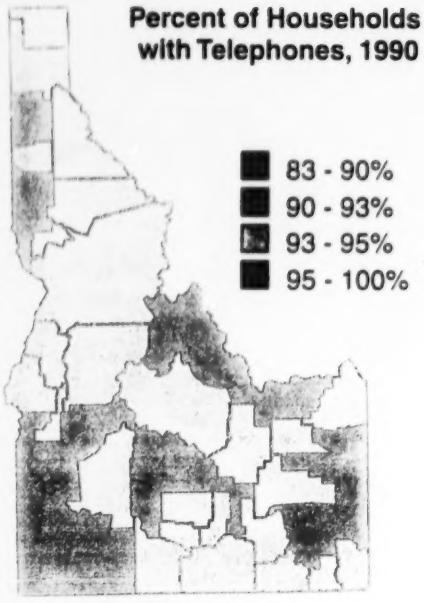
INFRASTRUCTURE

Only nine Idaho counties surpass the U.S. average for percent of households with telephones. Five of these counties are urban and four are rural. Telephone penetration is lowest in remote rural areas where there are a large number of primitive cabins and recreation properties.

Overcoming the distance to markets and urban services requires a good transportation system. Sparse population means a larger-than-normal investment on a per capita basis. Idaho had 22,701 miles of improved roads in 1997, 70.3 percent of which were in rural counties. Rural Idahoans have over four times as many miles of roads per capita to maintain.

Idahoans appear well equipped to cross these roads. In rural counties, as well as in urban, there is approximately one registered vehicle for every man, woman and child.

Percent of Households with Telephones, 1990



Improved Road Miles and Vehicle Registration, 1997

	Road Miles per 1,000 Persons	Unimproved Road Miles per 1,000 Persons	Improved Road Miles per 1,000 Persons	Vehicle Registrations per Capita
Urban Idaho	8.8	0.17	8.91	1.06
Rural Idaho	36.02	2.16	41.6	1.02

One measure of isolation from markets and services is the distance to the nearest metropolitan area. For 20 of Idaho's 44 counties, the distance from the largest rural city in the county to the largest metropolitan city (Spokane, Pocatello, or Boise-Nampa), is more than 100 miles. Of these counties, six are more than 150 miles from a metropolitan area.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

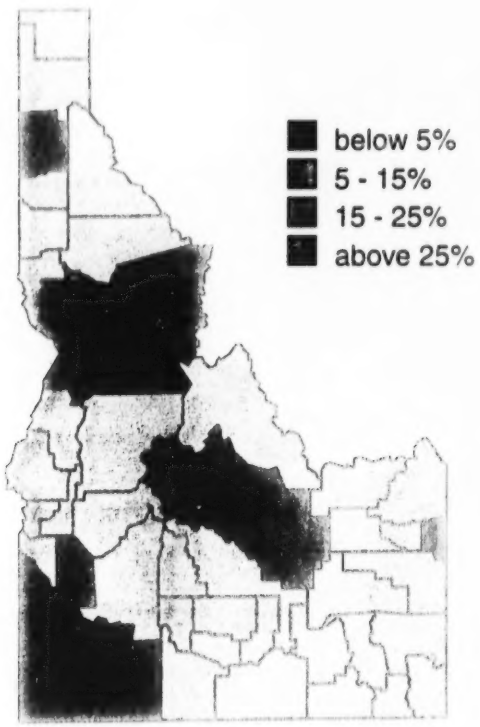
HOUSING

Housing conditions in rural areas often do not match those of urban areas. According to the 1990 Census, rural housing is typically older than that of urban counties, has a smaller percentage of units connected to public sewer and water systems, and has more units in substandard condition.

Growth in Idaho housing has been primarily in urban areas. Since 1990, three-fourths of the housing growth has occurred in urban areas. At 27.1 percent, urban housing growth during the 1990s doubles the 13.6 percent rate.

Housing shortages are one of the most common problems identified by rural community leaders. Yet, rural counties tend to have higher vacancy rates than urban counties. Since a significant portion of vacancies in rural areas can be attributed to cabins, vacation homes, and perhaps even to migrant housing, we have adjusted the rates mapped here to remove these variables.

Percent of Total Housing Growth, 1990-97



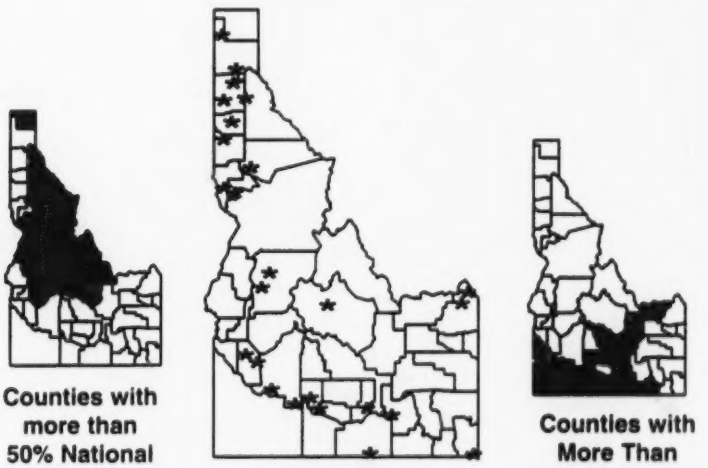
Year Housing Built

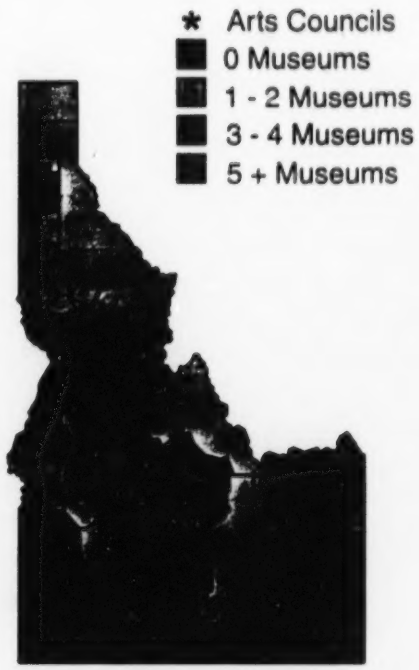
	1939 or Earlier	1970 or Later
Urban Idaho	14.0%	56.0%
Rural Idaho	17.9%	44.5%
Statewide	15.9%	50.5%

QUALITY OF LIFE

Geographic isolation does not necessarily mean cultural destitution in rural areas. The majority of the state's museums are located in rural communities, providing information on Idaho's history, geology, industry, and people-- settlers and Native Americans alike. Many rural communities such as Montpelier, Glenns Ferry, Challis, and Sandpoint are incorporating the strengths of their history and culture into their community development plans.

Idaho has a statewide network of local arts councils, promoting public awareness and coordinating performances, exhibits, and other events. This network, along with affiliated organizations, is also responsible for disseminating arts education and information throughout the state.

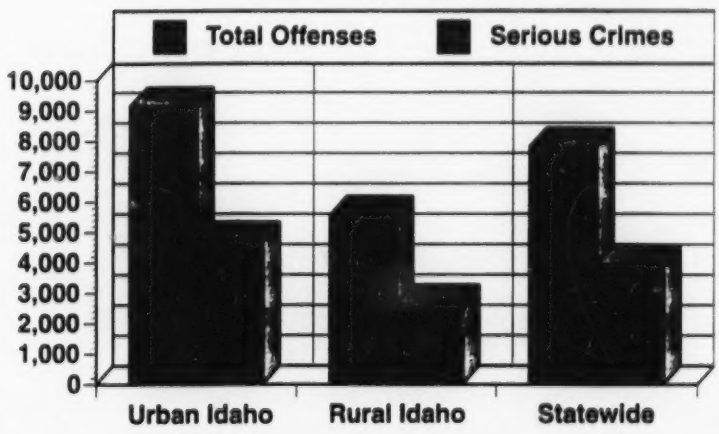




The rugged beauty of rural Idaho offers a variety of recreation and tourism opportunities. World famous whitewater, trout and steelhead fishing, big game hunting, skiing, and rock climbing opportunities abound. Natural wonders such as the Craters of the Moon National Monument, the Frank Church Wilderness, and Hells Canyon are part of the daily life of rural Idaho.

Murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson are classified as serious crimes. Serious crimes occur less frequently in rural Idaho. In 1997, the rate per 100,000 residents was 2,665 for rural counties compared to 4,734 for urban areas.

Rate of Crime per 100,000 in 1997



APPENDIX TABLES

Table 1 - Population 24
Table 2 - Demographics 25
Table 3 - Economic Indicators 26
Table 4 - Education 27
Table 5 - Income and Poverty 28
Table 6 - Health and Social Indicators 29
Table 7 - Housing 30
Table 8 - Infrastructure and Miscellany 31
Data Sources 32
Rural Idaho Contacts 33

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX TABLE 1 - POPULATION

County	Population				Percent Change In Population			Persons per Sq. Mile
	1970	1980	1990	1998	1970-80	1980-90	1990-98	1998
Ada	112,230	173,125	205,775	275,687	54.3%	18.9%	34.0%	261.3
Adams	2,877	3,347	3,254	3,804	16.3%	-2.8%	16.9%	2.8
Bannock	52,200	65,421	66,026	74,866	25.3%	0.9%	13.4%	67.3
Bear Lake	5,801	6,931	6,084	6,539	19.5%	-12.2%	7.5%	6.7
Benewah	6,230	8,292	7,937	9,119	33.1%	-4.3%	14.9%	11.8
Bingham	29,167	36,489	37,583	41,820	25.1%	3.0%	11.3%	20.0
Blaine	5,749	9,841	13,552	17,200	71.2%	37.7%	26.9%	6.5
Boise	1,763	2,999	3,509	5,114	70.1%	17.0%	45.7%	2.7
Bonner	15,560	24,163	26,622	35,226	55.3%	10.2%	32.3%	20.3
Bonneville	52,457	65,980	72,207	80,672	25.8%	9.4%	11.7%	43.2
Boundary	5,484	7,289	8,332	9,800	32.9%	14.3%	17.6%	7.7
Butte	2,925	3,342	2,918	3,033	14.3%	-12.7%	3.9%	1.4
Camas	728	818	727	846	12.4%	-11.1%	16.4%	0.8
Canyon	61,288	83,756	90,076	120,266	36.7%	7.5%	33.5%	203.9
Caribou	6,534	8,695	6,963	7,426	33.1%	-19.9%	6.6%	4.2
Cassia	17,017	19,427	19,532	21,359	14.2%	0.5%	9.4%	8.3
Clark	741	798	762	873	7.7%	-4.5%	14.6%	0.5
Clearwater	10,871	10,390	8,505	9,310	-4.4%	-18.1%	9.5%	3.8
Custer	2,967	3,385	4,133	4,107	14.1%	22.1%	-0.6%	0.8
Elmore	17,479	21,565	21,205	25,173	23.4%	-1.7%	18.7%	8.2
Franklin	7,373	8,895	9,232	11,106	20.6%	3.8%	20.3%	16.7
Fremont	8,710	10,813	10,937	11,897	24.1%	1.1%	8.8%	6.4
Gem	9,387	11,972	11,844	14,816	27.5%	-1.1%	25.1%	26.3
Gooding	8,645	11,874	11,633	13,626	37.4%	-2.0%	17.1%	18.6
Idaho	12,891	14,769	13,783	15,066	14.6%	-6.7%	9.3%	1.8
Jefferson	11,740	15,304	16,543	19,118	30.4%	8.1%	15.6%	17.5
Jerome	10,253	14,840	15,138	17,962	44.7%	2.0%	18.7%	29.9
Kootenai	35,332	59,770	69,795	101,390	69.2%	16.8%	45.3%	81.4
Latah	24,898	28,749	30,617	32,051	15.5%	6.5%	4.7%	29.8
Lemhi	5,566	7,460	6,899	8,030	34.0%	-7.5%	16.4%	1.8
Lewis	3,867	4,118	3,516	4,007	6.5%	-14.6%	14.0%	8.4
Lincoln	3,057	3,436	3,308	3,792	12.4%	-3.7%	14.6%	3.1
Madison	13,452	19,480	23,674	23,569	44.8%	21.5%	-0.4%	50.0
Minidoka	15,731	19,718	19,361	20,207	25.3%	-1.8%	4.4%	26.6
Nez Perce	30,376	33,220	33,754	36,852	9.4%	1.6%	9.2%	43.4
Oneida	2,864	3,258	3,492	4,051	13.8%	7.2%	16.0%	3.4
Owyhee	6,422	8,272	8,392	10,277	28.8%	1.5%	22.5%	1.3
Payette	12,401	15,825	16,434	20,519	27.6%	3.8%	24.9%	50.4
Power	4,864	6,844	7,086	8,309	40.7%	3.5%	17.3%	5.9
Shoshone	19,718	19,226	13,931	13,870	-2.5%	-27.5%	-0.4%	5.3
Teton	2,351	2,897	3,439	5,488	23.2%	18.7%	59.6%	12.2
Twin Falls	41,807	52,927	53,580	62,265	26.6%	1.2%	16.2%	32.3
Valley	3,609	5,604	6,109	8,005	55.3%	9.0%	31.0%	2.2
Washington	7,633	8,803	8,550	10,171	15.3%	-2.9%	19.0%	7.0
State	**713,015**	**944,127**	**1,006,749**	**1,228,684**	**32.4%**	**6.6%**	**22.0%**	**14.8**
Urban	**385,690**	**534,199**	**591,213**	**784,049**	**38.5%**	**10.7%**	**32.6%**	**80.6**
Rural	**327,325**	**409,928**	**415,536**	**444,635**	**25.2%**	**1.4%**	**7.0%**	**6.1**

APPENDIX TABLE 2 - DEMOGRAPHICS

County	Net Migration 1970-80	Net Migration 1980-90	Net Migration 1990-98	Percent Migration 1990-98	Percent of Population < 18 Years Old 1980	1990	1997	Percent of Population 65+ Years Old 1980	1990	1997	Median Age 1998
Ada	46,100	13,214	51,267	24.9%	30.2%	28.3%	26.8%	8.6%	10.4%	9.8%	33.8
Adams	200	-324	451	13.9%	31.6%	28.4%	26.6%	12.4%	14.6%	13.8%	38.7
Bannock	3,800	-8,546	2,528	3.8%	32.8%	32.5%	30.7%	8.0%	10.1%	9.6%	30.9
Bear Lake	300	-1,665	199	3.3%	37.5%	37.4%	34.7%	12.0%	15.0%	14.8%	33.2
Benewah	1,400	-1,085	858	10.8%	32.4%	29.6%	28.0%	10.9%	13.1%	12.3%	37.1
Bingham	1,300	-4,837	649	1.7%	40.1%	38.6%	36.9%	8.1%	10.0%	9.5%	29.2
Blaine	3,200	2,288	2,393	17.7%	25.5%	26.6%	25.2%	6.0%	6.6%	6.3%	35.2
Boise	1,000	282	1,326	37.8%	31.1%	28.3%	26.8%	8.9%	10.9%	10.1%	37.6
Bonner	7,200	556	7,665	28.8%	30.2%	28.5%	26.9%	11.3%	14.3%	13.4%	38.3
Bonneville	2,200	-4,584	1,099	1.5%	36.7%	35.2%	33.4%	7.0%	9.0%	8.4%	30.0
Boundary	1,100	337	1,031	12.4%	33.7%	32.4%	30.5%	11.3%	12.3%	12.0%	35.1
Butte	-100	-755	12	0.4%	36.1%	35.1%	33.8%	11.0%	12.9%	11.6%	35.7
Camas	0	-157	110	15.1%	31.7%	29.7%	28.9%	12.1%	13.6%	12.7%	39.4
Canyon	14,300	-1,826	21,542	23.9%	32.3%	30.8%	30.0%	11.8%	13.7%	12.5%	33.5
Caribou	700	-2,970	-4	-0.1%	38.9%	38.0%	35.9%	7.6%	11.7%	11.3%	32.0
Cassia	-900	-2,780	-152	-0.8%	38.4%	36.6%	35.3%	9.6%	12.4%	11.4%	30.6
Clark	0	-133	43	5.6%	34.5%	30.4%	28.0%	9.8%	12.2%	11.4%	35.3
Clearwater	-1,500	-2,417	702	8.3%	32.1%	25.2%	23.5%	9.6%	15.1%	14.3%	39.8
Custer	200	278	-181	-4.4%	31.0%	30.5%	28.9%	11.3%	12.0%	11.5%	36.6
Elmore	-300	-4,677	1,178	5.6%	32.2%	31.5%	30.3%	5.3%	7.5%	7.2%	28.6
Franklin	400	-991	999	10.8%	40.3%	39.7%	37.5%	12.8%	13.9%	13.5%	29.2
Fremont	500	-1,274	53	0.5%	39.7%	37.9%	35.9%	9.6%	11.3%	10.5%	29.7
Gem	1,700	-785	2,680	22.6%	31.5%	28.2%	26.7%	14.4%	17.9%	16.8%	38.6
Gooding	2,500	-950	1,542	13.3%	30.9%	30.3%	28.8%	15.2%	17.3%	16.1%	37.1
Idaho	900	-1,772	1,042	7.6%	31.5%	27.9%	26.0%	12.5%	15.6%	14.8%	38.8
Jefferson	1,000	-1,536	689	4.2%	40.3%	40.4%	38.7%	8.5%	9.8%	9.1%	27.7
Jerome	3,000	-1,233	1,668	11.0%	33.4%	32.1%	30.9%	10.8%	14.1%	13.1%	34.6
Kootenai	20,900	5,387	27,196	39.0%	30.7%	27.1%	25.5%	10.9%	13.4%	12.5%	37.3
Latah	1,400	-847	-592	-1.9%	23.1%	22.9%	22.0%	9.3%	9.7%	9.6%	28.3
Lemhi	1,400	-1,096	965	14.0%	31.6%	27.5%	26.3%	12.0%	17.5%	16.2%	40.3
Lewis	-100	-796	448	12.7%	30.3%	28.2%	26.8%	13.7%	17.5%	16.5%	39.5
Lincoln	100	-337	357	10.8%	32.4%	31.4%	29.8%	12.7%	14.4%	14.1%	35.9
Madison	2,400	-57	-2,962	-12.5%	33.0%	32.2%	29.7%	5.2%	5.8%	5.3%	20.2
Minidoka	800	-2,997	-964	-5.0%	36.8%	35.1%	34.2%	8.5%	12.5%	11.1%	31.8
Nez Perce	1,100	-873	2,177	6.4%	28.5%	24.9%	23.3%	12.7%	16.1%	15.3%	37.8
Oneida	200	-36	454	13.0%	35.0%	37.2%	33.6%	16.6%	17.7%	17.8%	34.1
Owyhee	900	-708	1,099	13.1%	35.6%	33.1%	32.0%	11.8%	12.8%	11.9%	32.4
Payette	2,500	-490	3,124	19.0%	32.0%	30.4%	29.0%	14.6%	16.0%	15.0%	36.5
Power	1,200	-559	616	8.7%	36.8%	35.0%	34.4%	8.0%	10.2%	9.3%	31.3
Shoshone	-2,300	-5,818	39	0.3%	32.4%	25.8%	24.9%	10.3%	16.7%	15.7%	39.6
Teton	100	50	1,585	46.1%	36.5%	33.6%	32.3%	9.5%	11.1%	10.3%	31.6
Twin Falls	6,400	-3,732	5,941	11.1%	30.9%	29.9%	28.7%	13.0%	15.3%	14.3%	35.4
Valley	1,500	-89	1,684	27.6%	29.3%	27.9%	26.2%	8.2%	12.8%	11.6%	38.5
Washington	500	-584	1,511	18.0%	31.0%	29.0%	28.1%	17.8%	19.9%	18.4%	39.3
State	**129,200**	**-41,921**	**144,067**	**14.3%**	**32.5%**	**30.6%**	**29.0%**	**9.9%**	**12.0%**	**11.3%**	**33.5**
Urban	**94,800**	**-960**	**111,158**	**18.8%**	**31.7%**	**29.8%**	**28.0%**	**9.8%**	**11.8%**	**11.0%**	**33.6**
Rural	**34,400**	**-40,961**	**32,909**	**7.9%**	**33.6%**	**31.8%**	**30.8%**	**10.1%**	**12.4%**	**11.8%**	**33.4**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX TABLE 3 - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

County	Civilian Employment Change 1990-97 Number	Percent	Unemp. Rate 1997	1990-96 Business Growth Total	Retail	Bank Branches 1998	Deposits Per Capita 1998	Lodging Sales 1998	Housing Growth 1990-97
Ada	42,888	40.4%	3.2%	33.6%	23.4%	120	$11,343	$70,133,560	36.5%
Adams	157	11.2%	14.4%	55.7%	20.8%	3	$5,234	$392,953	15.2%
Bannock	8,146	28.1%	5.5%	12.7%	10.5%	36	$8,495	$13,494,169	11.9%
Bear Lake	498	22.3%	4.6%	1.8%	-2.3%	4	$10,180	$1,234,277	9.7%
Benewah	853	27.1%	10.1%	32.3%	20.4%	7	$6,882	$232,302	5.9%
Bingham	3,045	17.6%	5.0%	20.9%	5.2%	13	$12,261	$1,076,829	12.6%
Blaine	2,173	27.0%	4.9%	32.1%	43.4%	11	$42,787	$31,939,301	27.4%
Boise	974	68.1%	6.6%	64.8%	178.6%	0	$0	$863,876	28.7%
Bonner	4,632	42.7%	8.8%	42.2%	27.9%	12	$7,632	$9,175,408	18.5%
Bonneville	6,440	17.4%	3.9%	25.0%	18.5%	36	$11,497	$16,082,735	16.4%
Boundary	1,016	32.2%	8.8%	29.4%	14.0%	4	$8,203	$1,759,235	15.2%
Butte	202	14.7%	4.8%	14.8%	0.0%	2	$8,186	$287,980	4.2%
Camas	12	2.8%	4.6%	35.0%	0.0%	1	$5,252	$178,051	24.1%
Canyon	15,546	39.1%	5.6%	37.5%	18.7%	41	$7,170	$6,595,296	31.5%
Caribou	345	12.3%	6.2%	14.6%	23.7%	3	$6,696	$439,859	5.3%
Cassia	1,311	16.9%	7.0%	6.3%	-8.5%	17	$12,200	$3,338,208	9.9%
Clark	113	21.2%	4.2%	45.5%	100.0%	1	$5,663	$42,465	11.8%
Clearwater	423	12.5%	12.2%	1.9%	11.5%	7	$8,079	$743,777	6.8%
Custer	168	8.1%	7.0%	38.4%	26.5%	2	$7,715	$2,880,633	3.2%
Elmore	849	11.4%	6.3%	16.2%	4.5%	8	$6,374	$2,754,880	13.5%
Franklin	897	24.5%	4.1%	50.4%	20.9%	3	$5,799	$250,925	14.0%
Fremont	-292	-6.4%	8.0%	33.5%	13.7%	4	$4,924	$2,883,473	9.1%
Gem	1,100	22.6%	6.7%	46.3%	8.8%	5	$8,119	$170,462	24.5%
Gooding	1,696	34.1%	4.2%	16.5%	-7.2%	6	$7,861	$732,312	6.2%
Idaho	254	4.6%	10.8%	17.5%	18.3%	15	$9,988	$2,228,577	1.8%
Jefferson	1,652	21.7%	4.4%	37.6%	26.9%	7	$4,389	$369,147	20.4%
Jerome	2,220	33.6%	4.7%	24.9%	0.0%	6	$6,040	$1,887,043	9.2%
Kootenai	16,798	52.5%	8.5%	58.0%	51.2%	42	$7,850	$32,877,720	38.6%
Latah	1,203	9.1%	3.5%	17.2%	-2.2%	19	$9,577	$8,485,814	16.3%
Lemhi	971	32.8%	9.2%	25.7%	11.8%	3	$7,974	$2,230,832	18.4%
Lewis	140	10.1%	7.7%	22.1%	23.3%	5	$12,997	$612,582	4.5%
Lincoln	170	8.8%	5.1%	30.2%	38.5%	2	$6,480	$38,843	10.0%
Madison	1,366	16.9%	3.3%	18.2%	8.7%	7	$7,427	$2,154,313	14.3%
Minidoka	1,166	14.2%	8.2%	12.9%	2.3%	7	$6,344	$250,392	9.9%
Nez Perce	3,565	19.1%	3.6%	15.5%	10.6%	26	$13,322	$4,950,223	9.7%
Oneida	272	19.6%	3.5%	6.9%	0.0%	2	$8,758	$136,974	10.1%
Owyhee	1,055	29.9%	2.8%	37.5%	23.1%	3	$3,814	$105,030	3.9%
Payette	1,499	19.0%	7.9%	44.6%	33.3%	6	$6,652	$79,161	12.6%
Power	230	7.7%	6.3%	9.9%	-2.9%	5	$6,099	$216,956	23.7%
Shoshone	707	12.8%	10.2%	17.6%	6.3%	8	$9,635	$2,319,194	5.6%
Teton	875	50.2%	4.8%	98.9%	80.8%	2	$6,024	$2,342,756	50.5%
Twin Falls	7,640	31.7%	4.6%	19.3%	11.8%	34	$12,413	$11,041,390	16.2%
Valley	878	29.6%	9.9%	44.4%	22.2%	6	$8,988	$6,083,194	19.1%
Washington	461	12.3%	8.3%	12.8%	11.8%	5	$10,041	$212,030	6.5%
State	**136,313**	**29.4%**	**5.3%**	**29.6%**	**19.2%**	**556**	**$9,115**	**$246,305,135**	**21.6%**
Urban	**102,226**	**34.1%**	**4.8%**	**30.9%**	**20.8%**	**354**	**$10,101**	**$163,660,907**	**27.1%**
Rural	**34,087**	**20.8%**	**6.8%**	**26.9%**	**16.1%**	**202**	**$7,376**	**$82,644,228**	**13.6%**

APPENDIX TABLE 4 - EDUCATION

County	Percent of Population with a High School Diploma or Higher Degree 1980	1990	Percent with a Bachelors Degree or Higher 1980	1990	Percent < 9th Grade Education 1990	H.S. Drop Out Rate 1990	School Age not Speaking English 1990 (per 1,000)	Percent Served by Library Svc. 1998
Ada	81.7%	87.2%	22.1%	24.9%	3.5%	9.5%	7.46	100.0%
Adams	68.9%	75.3%	11.8%	10.8%	8.7%	10.7%	0.00	47.3%
Bannock	79.2%	82.9%	18.4%	19.8%	4.9%	9.6%	3.71	100.0%
Bear Lake	73.9%	79.8%	11.2%	11.4%	5.1%	6.7%	2.85	100.0%
Benewah	65.3%	74.2%	10.0%	8.8%	8.7%	11.5%	10.24	100.0%
Bingham	72.0%	76.8%	12.0%	13.1%	9.4%	11.7%	11.18	90.3%
Blaine	88.1%	91.7%	30.4%	33.0%	2.1%	9.6%	0.79	45.4%
Boise	71.7%	80.0%	13.0%	14.4%	7.8%	10.5%	0.00	100.0%
Bonner	72.0%	78.2%	12.1%	15.2%	6.5%	13.2%	1.96	88.4%
Bonneville	80.6%	84.0%	21.1%	23.2%	5.2%	11.4%	8.72	100.0%
Boundary	67.7%	74.6%	11.4%	13.3%	11.1%	16.2%	2.44	100.0%
Butte	71.0%	80.4%	14.5%	13.5%	9.0%	8.5%	2.51	100.0%
Camas	83.8%	81.8%	17.7%	15.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.00	100.0%
Canyon	65.2%	71.0%	12.0%	12.0%	12.6%	12.5%	22.32	68.4%
Caribou	76.2%	84.3%	14.4%	11.8%	4.6%	5.3%	17.95	74.4%
Cassia	70.5%	72.7%	11.4%	14.0%	10.5%	15.4%	18.27	52.9%
Clark	75.6%	74.7%	16.4%	14.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.00	100.0%
Clearwater	68.2%	73.4%	10.6%	11.4%	11.4%	14.7%	0.00	100.0%
Custer	75.3%	81.7%	13.4%	15.6%	7.6%	7.3%	12.75	62.1%
Elmore	76.2%	83.1%	13.5%	15.8%	7.4%	13.5%	19.38	44.1%
Franklin	77.4%	82.2%	11.4%	14.3%	4.6%	5.6%	5.66	100.0%
Fremont	71.5%	75.6%	12.0%	11.1%	9.9%	17.6%	15.54	94.0%
Gem	63.1%	70.1%	8.1%	8.6%	12.2%	17.3%	5.55	38.3%
Gooding	66.0%	72.5%	12.8%	13.3%	11.3%	14.2%	8.14	45.6%
Idaho	68.6%	75.1%	12.4%	12.7%	10.4%	7.9%	1.04	48.7%
Jefferson	70.6%	77.6%	10.3%	11.8%	8.3%	9.3%	6.33	60.4%
Jerome	66.0%	72.4%	10.8%	11.0%	10.5%	24.8%	15.19	42.3%
Kootenai	75.6%	81.1%	13.8%	16.0%	5.6%	8.7%	5.64	100.0%
Latah	81.5%	86.6%	29.6%	35.8%	5.2%	2.0%	7.91	100.0%
Lemhi	70.3%	73.9%	12.8%	11.8%	9.5%	15.3%	0.00	100.0%
Lewis	67.2%	78.8%	11.8%	13.2%	10.4%	12.5%	2.68	100.0%
Lincoln	72.2%	79.8%	11.8%	11.9%	7.9%	9.7%	2.59	58.2%
Madison	81.3%	87.6%	18.7%	19.2%	5.0%	1.9%	4.04	93.3%
Minidoka	64.2%	68.5%	10.5%	9.0%	14.2%	17.2%	24.60	27.2%
Nez Perce	72.3%	79.9%	13.1%	15.6%	7.2%	7.6%	4.39	100.0%
Oneida	71.8%	78.7%	12.6%	12.9%	5.3%	13.7%	0.00	100.0%
Owyhee	53.1%	62.0%	7.4%	8.7%	18.5%	19.4%	15.50	100.0%
Payette	61.1%	67.4%	9.1%	9.8%	13.5%	19.4%	20.73	41.0%
Power	70.5%	72.1%	11.1%	11.1%	13.7%	16.7%	5.15	72.2%
Shoshone	63.9%	70.1%	9.7%	9.0%	10.5%	14.6%	2.15	70.8%
Teton	78.5%	80.2%	17.0%	17.4%	7.5%	8.3%	0.00	100.0%
Twin Falls	68.2%	75.4%	13.4%	13.3%	9.4%	14.1%	11.65	70.2%
Valley	80.3%	83.8%	21.1%	19.4%	4.9%	6.6%	0.00	49.4%
Washington	60.8%	72.7%	13.0%	10.3%	12.9%	15.9%	23.61	78.3%
State	**73.7%**	**79.7%**	**15.8%**	**17.7%**	**7.4%**	**10.5%**	**9.61**	**84.6%**
Urban	**78.0%**	**81.7%**	**17.5%**	**19.5%**	**6.2%**	**10.5%**	**9.57**	**92.8%**
Rural	**70.7%**	**76.9%**	**13.5%**	**14.9%**	**9.1%**	**10.4%**	**9.67**	**70.2%**

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

APPENDIX TABLE 5 - INCOME AND POVERTY

County	Per Capita Personal Income 1996	Median Household Income 1995	Transfer Income as Percent of Total 1991	1996	Percent Persons Below Poverty 1995 All Ages	Under 18	Over 18	Welfare Payments Per Cap. 1998
Ada	$27,240	$41,783	11.8%	10.7%	8.6%	11.5%	7.4%	$370
Adams	$14,595	$27,199	23.0%	26.2%	14.0%	17.4%	12.9%	$394
Bannock	$18,073	$33,936	16.5%	17.6%	13.2%	16.7%	11.4%	$444
Bear Lake	$13,026	$29,379	23.6%	25.6%	13.6%	15.4%	12.6%	$320
Benewah	$17,576	$30,191	21.1%	21.8%	14.6%	19.5%	12.6%	$243
Bingham	$14,960	$33,964	13.6%	18.1%	15.2%	18.6%	13.1%	$563
Blaine	$32,313	$41,752	6.3%	6.4%	6.6%	9.1%	5.8%	$128
Boise	$18,929	$35,665	17.0%	16.8%	10.8%	15.3%	9.3%	$226
Bonner	$16,640	$29,820	21.7%	20.8%	15.1%	20.0%	13.3%	$393
Bonneville	$20,110	$39,447	12.3%	15.0%	11.1%	14.2%	9.3%	$499
Boundary	$14,436	$27,582	23.0%	23.4%	16.7%	19.7%	15.3%	$402
Butte	$16,693	$31,907	20.2%	21.0%	13.8%	16.5%	12.2%	$622
Camas	$14,436	$29,212	21.2%	23.4%	7.9%	11.3%	6.7%	$113
Canyon	$16,832	$31,874	19.0%	18.9%	14.8%	20.6%	12.1%	$660
Caribou	$16,618	$39,567	14.8%	16.6%	9.2%	10.0%	8.7%	$121
Cassia	$17,904	$29,633	14.4%	17.3%	15.5%	18.7%	13.5%	$408
Clark	$23,471	$26,973	8.0%	10.0%	9.9%	11.4%	9.1%	$276
Clearwater	$16,059	$30,554	22.3%	23.6%	13.1%	17.8%	10.7%	$515
Custer	$19,835	$32,334	16.2%	15.9%	12.0%	13.9%	11.4%	$173
Elmore	$16,200	$28,624	16.9%	19.1%	12.1%	16.9%	9.4%	$138
Franklin	$13,935	$32,594	19.9%	18.3%	12.1%	13.7%	11.2%	$265
Fremont	$13,894	$28,450	17.3%	21.6%	14.5%	17.1%	12.9%	$223
Gem	$16,933	$28,753	22.2%	22.1%	15.1%	21.0%	12.8%	$498
Gooding	$18,700	$26,809	16.7%	18.5%	15.1%	19.8%	13.0%	$461
Idaho	$15,693	$28,084	21.0%	24.4%	15.7%	20.3%	13.6%	$527
Jefferson	$14,297	$32,308	13.6%	15.9%	13.8%	16.6%	12.0%	$277
Jerome	$17,844	$28,702	15.3%	15.1%	14.7%	19.3%	12.7%	$566
Kootenai	$20,085	$36,417	17.9%	17.1%	11.0%	15.4%	9.4%	$384
Latah	$18,498	$32,114	15.4%	15.9%	13.3%	14.7%	11.6%	$340
Lemhi	$15,786	$27,332	24.3%	24.7%	15.5%	21.5%	13.3%	$441
Lewis	$17,439	$27,073	24.4%	29.3%	15.1%	20.5%	13.2%	$735
Lincoln	$15,932	$26,759	18.6%	21.4%	15.0%	18.7%	13.3%	$300
Madison	$12,697	$34,238	12.2%	14.9%	15.3%	13.4%	15.1%	$309
Minidoka	$16,142	$29,455	17.0%	19.6%	16.2%	20.5%	13.8%	$426
Nez Perce	$21,744	$33,236	17.8%	18.6%	11.4%	16.3%	9.8%	$558
Oneida	$14,403	$30,177	23.1%	24.3%	12.7%	16.0%	10.9%	$530
Owyhee	$13,663	$23,791	17.2%	20.6%	21.7%	28.1%	18.5%	$569
Payette	$15,469	$28,324	20.2%	20.2%	17.5%	23.9%	14.9%	$466
Power	$16,905	$30,940	12.9%	14.0%	15.4%	19.8%	12.9%	$374
Shoshone	$16,938	$24,541	27.8%	30.5%	21.4%	31.2%	17.9%	$771
Teton	$12,471	$31,686	15.8%	16.9%	10.1%	12.4%	9.0%	$185
Twin Falls	$18,913	$30,758	16.9%	17.8%	13.6%	18.3%	11.5%	$465
Valley	$21,269	$33,928	18.9%	20.6%	12.6%	17.3%	10.9%	$309
Washington	$14,587	$24,403	27.1%	30.4%	18.4%	24.0%	16.1%	$519
State	**$19,865**	**$32,003**	**15.6%**	**15.9%**	**12.6%**	**16.5%**	**10.7%**	**$378**
Urban	**$21,773**	**$34,946**	**14.6%**	**14.5%**	**11.2%**	**15.6%**	**9.5%**	**$452**
Rural	**$16,513**	**$30,075**	**17.2%**	**19.0%**	**14.5%**	**18.8%**	**12.7%**	**$248**

APPENDIX TABLE 6 - HEALTH AND SOCIAL INDICATORS

County	Physicians per 100,000 1998	Hospital Beds 1999	Nursing Home Beds 1998	Accidental Deaths per 100,000 1997	Teen (15-17) Pregnancy Rate/1,000 1997	Marriage Rate per 1,000 1997	Divorce Rate per 1,000 1997	Serious Crime Rate 1997	Total Offense Rate 1997
Ada	254	766	1285	29.6	26.8	9.6	6.3	4,269	8,540
Adams	78	6	20	102.6	0.0	8.0	4.9	1,703	3,917
Bannock	209	260	390	39.2	20.2	7.5	4.3	4,306	9,050
Bear Lake	76	21	37	166.7	16.7	8.8	3.6	641	903
Benewah	112	25	75	44.4	42.4	5.9	5.1	2,710	6,066
Bingham	60	160	105	52.9	27.4	7.3	3.6	2,379	4,944
Blaine	418	39	25	46.5	38.3	14.2	5.7	3,222	6,532
Boise	0	0	0	40.0	18.0	14.9	3.8	2,144	3,935
Bonner	147	62	219	54.6	36.8	8.2	5.3	3,659	7,024
Bonneville	219	255	356	28.6	25.3	16.9	7.4	4,790	9,619
Boundary	81	10	52	70.7	13.7	7.3	2.5	1,865	4,301
Butte	127	10	33	161.3	8.5	8.0	3.5	769	1,415
Camas	0	0	0	125.0	0.0	11.9	8.3	2,130	4,615
Canyon	140	302	642	45.4	41.3	9.4	5.9	4,888	9,286
Caribou	54	27	43	27.0	0.0	7.2	4.3	1,487	4,304
Cassia	149	40	102	51.4	23.4	8.7	6.4	4,945	9,683
Clark	0	0	0	125.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	2,880	6,336
Clearwater	148	83	60	73.7	45.3	8.0	5.6	1,954	4,072
Custer	47	0	0	95.2	16.9	17.4	6.4	1,881	3,620
Elmore	52	28	55	28.1	26.8	8.8	6.8	2,757	6,227
Franklin	37	20	45	92.6	23.4	6.9	3.1	2,130	3,413
Fremont	25	0	27	42.4	28.8	10.0	3.3	1,373	3,299
Gem	62	24	135	27.6	46.8	6.8	7.2	1,328	4,318
Gooding	44	14	132	29.4	50.3	6.9	3.9	3,007	5,511
Idaho	113	34	101	99.3	24.0	8.9	4.0	2,170	5,579
Jefferson	21	0	0	26.5	15.7	7.3	4.5	1,138	2,774
Jerome	57	40	40	50.8	33.5	7.4	5.8	3,803	7,408
Kootenai	185	225	518	40.5	29.8	45.9	7.2	4,970	9,258
Latah	135	40	230	40.0	13.8	5.8	5.1	2,922	5,486
Lemhi	111	35	45	74.1	19.9	11.4	5.2	177	416
Lewis	0	0	0	24.4	41.2	8.1	3.9	1,978	4,614
Lincoln	26	0	39	78.9	33.1	5.8	4.7	315	630
Madison	123	52	119	46.8	10.4	4.8	2.5	2,500	4,653
Minidoka	68	25	78	38.6	39.2	8.0	3.9	3,479	6,564
Nez Perce	247	145	461	54.3	38.8	10.9	6.8	4,959	9,648
Oneida	50	11	41	50.0	9.3	8.7	4.0	1,998	4,176
Owyhee	10	0	49	78.4	24.3	5.5	2.6	3,518	6,777
Payette	45	0	103	54.5	28.4	13.3	7.1	3,360	7,673
Power	48	10	31	48.2	29.6	8.1	3.5	4,107	8,225
Shoshone	143	36	179	42.9	27.8	8.9	5.4	3,958	8,294
Teton	132	13	0	37.7	8.7	8.5	5.6	1,426	3,795
Twin Falls	228	217	558	52.2	36.7	10.0	6.7	7,353	12,630
Valley	198	25	64	135.8	44.7	16.5	7.7	3,337	8,698
Washington	50	27	89	49.5	14.4	8.9	5.4	1,699	3,910
State	**171**	**3,087**	**6,583**	**44.1**	**28.6**	**12.5**	**5.8**	**3,966**	**7,829**
Urban	**211**	**2,210**	**4,440**	**37.7**	**29.6**	**14.7**	**6.4**	**4,734**	**9,162**
Rural	**93**	**877**	**2,143**	**55.3**	**27.1**	**8.6**	**4.9**	**2,665**	**5,572**

APPENDIX TABLE 7 - HOUSING

County	Percent Housing Units Built Before '39	Since '70	Adjusted Vacancy Rate 1990	Median Housing Value 1990	Median Contract Rent 1990	Percent of Units in 1990: Over-Crowded	Lacking Some/All Plumbing	Connected to: Public Water	Public Sewer
Ada	6.5%	69.9%	3.9%	$70,500	$340	0.7%	0.3%	84.0%	80.1%
Adams	17.4%	60.2%	14.0%	$43,900	$180	1.4%	3.5%	42.9%	41.8%
Bannock	13.8%	49.9%	8.1%	$53,300	$237	0.1%	0.6%	88.1%	85.9%
Bear Lake	38.2%	37.5%	14.2%	$38,700	$175	0.7%	2.8%	74.6%	68.2%
Benewah	17.8%	55.6%	10.6%	$44,500	$172	1.6%	11.1%	62.0%	54.0%
Bingham	14.4%	53.8%	7.8%	$50,700	$207	2.4%	1.6%	49.7%	47.2%
Blaine	6.9%	77.6%	11.1%	$127,400	$410	1.2%	1.6%	71.5%	66.8%
Boise	7.5%	75.0%	5.7%	$59,700	$201	1.4%	5.1%	39.2%	18.3%
Bonner	11.9%	65.8%	7.3%	$60,500	$251	1.5%	4.3%	45.6%	34.9%
Bonneville	10.4%	52.1%	4.7%	$63,700	$293	1.1%	0.3%	81.7%	81.6%
Boundary	16.8%	59.3%	9.2%	$49,500	$217	1.8%	6.8%	68.8%	36.5%
Butte	18.7%	37.3%	18.9%	$41,400	$158	1.3%	1.8%	53.8%	47.4%
Camas	26.5%	49.9%	14.1%	$35,500	$171	0.0%	2.9%	39.7%	40.3%
Canyon	10.9%	60.3%	5.0%	$51,900	$232	2.1%	0.5%	64.6%	59.8%
Caribou	23.3%	41.9%	12.9%	$48,200	$190	0.5%	0.9%	69.5%	63.7%
Cassia	18.8%	46.0%	9.2%	$46,100	$193	2.2%	2.0%	55.1%	49.2%
Clark	22.6%	41.9%	9.0%	$37,300	$189	1.4%	11.0%	41.2%	1.4%
Clearwater	16.3%	46.7%	10.0%	$43,000	$194	0.6%	2.4%	63.3%	65.3%
Custer	14.3%	63.6%	13.4%	$49,800	$219	0.8%	6.1%	38.5%	41.1%
Elmore	8.5%	58.5%	9.3%	$57,900	$242	1.0%	1.6%	73.5%	69.8%
Franklin	36.8%	38.7%	9.2%	$46,800	$192	0.7%	0.8%	74.2%	47.4%
Fremont	16.6%	56.8%	5.4%	$46,200	$192	2.2%	1.4%	43.3%	39.0%
Gem	19.0%	57.6%	5.8%	$46,700	$192	1.2%	0.5%	38.9%	41.9%
Gooding	19.6%	50.3%	7.9%	$40,600	$180	1.1%	1.2%	55.5%	50.3%
Idaho	20.7%	45.3%	8.6%	$45,700	$188	1.2%	6.2%	49.9%	46.8%
Jefferson	16.2%	57.8%	7.2%	$54,300	$221	2.3%	1.8%	29.4%	30.8%
Jerome	18.5%	48.9%	7.3%	$42,100	$189	1.4%	1.0%	55.7%	52.2%
Kootenai	7.8%	71.7%	5.3%	$64,800	$296	1.0%	0.8%	79.9%	45.8%
Latah	22.8%	51.3%	4.4%	$63,500	$264	0.7%	1.3%	73.9%	74.4%
Lemhi	15.6%	60.1%	12.8%	$47,500	$196	0.9%	7.8%	42.8%	40.0%
Lewis	27.8%	35.5%	14.3%	$38,500	$164	0.6%	3.1%	75.1%	69.4%
Lincoln	28.7%	43.4%	8.9%	$37,000	$171	0.9%	0.9%	57.9%	53.4%
Madison	8.9%	68.4%	4.3%	$68,700	$239	2.3%	0.9%	64.3%	63.1%
Minidoka	15.3%	49.5%	6.4%	$41,400	$184	2.8%	0.3%	52.3%	53.3%
Nez Perce	15.9%	44.3%	4.8%	$56,700	$249	0.5%	0.9%	83.8%	30.5%
Oneida	35.9%	39.8%	18.4%	$43,100	$201	1.3%	6.7%	59.3%	56.5%
Owyhee	13.9%	54.5%	9.0%	$39,900	$172	3.2%	3.5%	47.1%	43.8%
Payette	22.1%	48.5%	6.6%	$43,800	$208	1.7%	1.1%	59.2%	60.0%
Power	14.9%	62.1%	10.3%	$50,400	$190	2.4%	2.5%	63.1%	58.1%
Shoshone	34.4%	32.5%	13.4%	$32,500	$169	0.6%	3.6%	82.2%	82.5%
Teton	18.3%	65.1%	12.9%	$59,000	$229	3.4%	2.7%	41.9%	30.6%
Twin Falls	19.9%	48.2%	5.7%	$50,700	$235	1.0%	0.7%	69.3%	69.5%
Valley	12.9%	68.7%	7.0%	$70,700	$265	1.0%	4.1%	56.8%	54.8%
Washington	28.5%	47.0%	10.0%	$43,700	$183	2.0%	1.2%	61.4%	58.3%
State	**13.1%**	**59.3%**	**6.6%**	**$58,200**	**$261**	**1.2%**	**1.5%**	**69.9%**	**62.2%**
Urban	**10.6%**	**61.4%**	**5.0%**	**$62,200**	**$288**	**0.9%**	**0.5%**	**79.5%**	**69.3%**
Rural	**17.1%**	**55.7%**	**8.3%**	**$51,100**	**$209**	**1.5%**	**2.7%**	**57.3%**	**52.9%**

APPENDIX TABLE 8 - INFRASTRUCTURE AND MISCELLANY

County	Improved Road Miles Per 1000 Pop., 1997	Miles to MSA City 1998	Vehicle Registrations Per Capita 1997	Telephone Penetration 1990	Number of Farms 1997	Agricultural Market Value($1000) 1997	Federal Land Ownership 1998	Lodging Rooms 1998
Ada	2.82	0	0.95	97.2%	1,221	$93,719	45.1%	4,232
Adams	72.27	109	1.22	92.2%	279	$8,339	65.0%	12
Bannock	6.12	0	0.95	95.8%	664	$25,032	32.9%	1,499
Bear Lake	58.03	116	1.13	94.7%	410	$14,876	46.5%	138
Benewah	32.72	80	1.29	87.1%	226	$11,434	9.9%	57
Bingham	28.62	24	0.96	92.4%	1,168	$225,493	29.3%	160
Blaine	27.41	142	1.38	96.0%	195	$23,584	77.7%	1,651
Boise	56.94	45	1.62	89.3%	78	$2,253	76.3%	80
Bonner	20.48	72	1.17	93.2%	501	$7,269	44.3%	1,395
Bonneville	11.02	51	0.98	95.7%	787	$90,589	52.7%	1,596
Boundary	34.60	109	1.06	90.1%	312	$13,541	61.2%	203
Butte	116.52	189	1.15	91.0%	207	$21,514	86.3%	90
Camas	469.02	101	1.47	89.1%	98	$8,815	64.8%	33
Canyon	9.95	0	1.01	92.6%	1,898	$311,397	7.9%	658
Caribou	90.98	60	1.19	97.2%	427	$42,918	41.6%	139
Cassia	4.30	77	1.01	91.6%	729	$332,819	56.2%	382
Clark	385.42	101	1.58	89.9%	83	$32,029	66.2%	10
Clearwater	23.04	151	1.12	92.2%	210	$4,849	54.6%	138
Custer	57.92	194	1.33	92.8%	268	$17,557	93.2%	465
Elmore	34.27	45	0.99	93.0%	301	$220,121	72.6%	312
Franklin	34.57	72	1.04	93.7%	655	$57,212	32.6%	4
Fremont	46.59	105	1.04	90.1%	493	$81,004	59.5%	350
Gem	23.43	31	1.13	91.9%	552	$29,606	37.6%	26
Gooding	2.48	101	1.11	89.7%	675	$249,436	50.8%	92
Idaho	31.84	182	1.19	92.1%	661	$32,553	83.3%	558
Jefferson	35.77	65	0.99	93.8%	773	$136,132	48.5%	15
Jerome	32.51	116	1.11	91.4%	683	$250,374	25.6%	202
Kootenai	8.87	33	1.16	95.6%	598	$13,581	32.0%	2,177
Latah	25.14	84	0.97	95.8%	659	$37,541	16.3%	527
Lemhi	44.07	252	1.21	89.6%	308	$18,782	90.7%	305
Lewis	114.54	165	1.27	91.9%	182	$20,157	2.6%	10
Lincoln	106.63	117	1.05	90.8%	281	$43,896	75.8%	7
Madison	17.93	77	0.71	95.5%	470	$80,475	20.3%	157
Minidoka	30.49	74	1.09	93.7%	674	$152,214	36.1%	48
Nez Perce	16.36	109	1.19	95.3%	383	$37,756	6.2%	716
Oneida	133.74	66	1.19	94.3%	387	$15,164	53.3%	30
Owyhee	52.33	25	1.13	83.5%	570	$102,974	76.0%	42
Payette	9.14	41	0.98	88.4%	564	$48,801	25.4%	13
Power	75.55	25	1.01	91.4%	323	$120,975	30.7%	54
Shoshone	28.70	83	1.18	90.0%	44	$388	74.6%	459
Teton	59.42	117	1.21	89.6%	270	$22,864	33.0%	144
Twin Falls	19.62	128	1.09	92.3%	1,439	$239,410	52.0%	1,234
Valley	53.45	106	1.58	90.3%	119	$7,608	88.1%	782
Washington	48.57	55	1.10	91.2%	489	$38,816	37.1%	63
State	**18.76**	**N/A**	**1.04**	**94.2%**	**22,314**	**$3,345,864**	**63.7%**	**21,265**
Urban	**8.80**	**N/A**	**1.06**	**95.4%**	**7,649**	**$849,025**	**36.0%**	**12,639**
Rural	**36.02**	**N/A**	**1.02**	**92.3%**	**14,665**	**$2,496,839**	**67.4%**	**8,626**

DATA SOURCES

Idaho Board of Medicine. *Physician counts.*

Idaho Commission on the Arts. *Arts council locations.*

Idaho Department of Commerce. *Economic classifications, employment by sector, high school drop-out rate, housing growth, land ownership, lodging rooms, median age, 1970-80, 1980-90, and 1990-1998 migration, miles to MSA city, number of persons over 18 in poverty, year housing built.*

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Bureau of Facility Standards. *Hospital beds, nursing home beds.*

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Center for Vital Statistics. *Rates of accidental deaths, marriages, divorces, and teen pregnancies.*

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Welfare. *Welfare payments by category.*

Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Office of Health Policy and Resource Development. *Health Professional Shortage Area designations.*

Idaho Department of Labor. *Labor force data, unemployment rates.*

Idaho Department of Law Enforcement. *Serious crime rates, total offenses.*

Idaho Museum Association. *Museum locations.*

Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. *State parks.*

Idaho State Library. *Population served by Idaho libraries.*

Sheshunoff Report. *Bank branches, bank deposits.*

Idaho State Tax Commission. *Lodging sales.*

Idaho Transportation Department. *Improved road miles, road miles, unimproved road miles, vehicle registrations.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Agriculture exports.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1997 Census of Agriculture. *Acres in farmland, age of farmer, agricultural market value, average farm size acres.*

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. *Acres in farmland, age, age of farmer, agricultural market value, average farm size acres, business establishment growth, educational attainment, food processing manufacturing, housing stock, housing vacancy, language spoken, median household income, number of farms, population, population density, poverty status, race/ethnicity, telephone penetration, year housing built.*

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. *Per capita personal income, total personal income, transfer payments.*

RURAL IDAHO CONTACTS

Idaho Department of Agriculture
Laura Johnson
Division of Marketing & Development
2270 Old Penitentiary Road
Boise, ID 83712
(208) 332-8530
E-mail: ljohnson@agri.state.id.us

Idaho Department of Commerce
Karl Tueller
700 West State Street
Boise, ID 83720-0093
(208) 334-2470
E-mail: ktueller@idoc.state.id.us

Center for Business Research & Services
Paul Zelus
Idaho State University
Campus Box 8020
Pocatello, ID 83209-8020
(208) 236-3050
E-mail: zelupaul@isu.edu

Economic Development Administration
Al Ames
304 North Eighth Street, Room 441
Boise, ID 83702
(208) 334-1521

Idaho Department of Health & Welfare
Rural Health Program
Chris Maddock
450 W. State St., 4th Floor
Boise, ID 83720
(208) 332-7212
E-mail: madd106w@wonder.em.cdc.gov

Idaho Rural Partnership
Dick Gardner
317 W. Main Street
Boise, ID 83735
(208) 334-6113
In State: (800) 334-3195
E-mail: dgardner@labor.state.id.us

Institute for Community Development
Mary Emery
Lewis-Clark State College
8th Avenue & 6th Street
Lewiston, ID 83501
(208) 799-2460
E-mail: memery@lcsc.edu

Idaho Rural Health Education Center
Linda Powell
950 North Cole
Boise, ID 83714
(208) 336-5533, x235
E-mail: lpowell@cyberhighway.net

USDA Rural Development
Loren Nelson, State Director
Business & Cooperative Programs
9173 W. Barnes, Suite A-1
Boise, ID 83709
(208) 378-5623
E-mail: lnelson@rurdev.usda.gov

University of Idaho Extension
Neil Meyer
Dept. of Agricultural Economics
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83844
(208) 885-6335
E-mail: nmeyer@uidaho.edu

USDA Forest Service
Julie Thomas
Sawtooth National Forest
2647 Kimberly Rd. East
Twin Falls, ID 83301
(208) 737-3262
E-mail: jthomas/r4_sawtooth@fs.fed.us

USDA Resource Conservation & Development Areas
Idaho RC&D Association
Mr. Harry Lee, President
1017 N. Almon
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 885-6900
E-mail: hlee@novell.uidaho.edu

Photography
Photo by Brian Brown
First Place
Idaho Rural Partnership Photo Contest

This picture is based [illegible]
at the Snake Riv[illegible]
[illegible] American Fa[illegible]
trained by the Idah[illegible]
University's Sch[illegible]
Technology to [illegible]
in their herd ma[illegible]
Idaho traditions [illegible]
can come toge[illegible]
supporting eac[illegible]

IDAHO Works

Idaho Department of Commerce
700 W. State Street, P.O. Box 83720
Boise, ID 83720-0093
(208) 334-2470 FAX (208) 334-2631
http://www.idoc.state.id.us

IDC 99-33120-4M

BEST COPY AVAILABLE